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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMAN BOMB-PLOTS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE MOST SERIOUS PLOT uncovered in this country since the war began, according to an unnamed "high Government official" quoted by the New York *World*, has thus far resulted in the arrest of Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, Herbert Kienzle, and Max Breitung on a charge of "conspiring against the United States" by planning to blow up ships carrying American munitions of war to the Allies. Fay, who claims to be a Prussian lieutenant sent here on his mission of destruction by the German Secret Service, was arrested with Scholz in a wood near Grantwood, New Jersey, where they were experimenting with explosives. In their rooms on Fifth Street, Weehawken, detectives claim to have found documents connecting Fay with the German Army and the German Foreign Office; a United States Coast Survey map, showing New York Harbor, with all its docks and piers in detail; and four suitcases containing disguises, mechanism for bombs, and a quantity of high explosives. Then the other arrests followed, the prisoners being held for trial under bail of $25,000 each. According to a signed statement made by Fay since his arrest, he received before leaving Germany his instructions and $4,000 from Herr Jansen, of the German Secret Service. Other details of this interesting statement are thus summarized in the New York *Times:*

ON STEAMSHIPS

SAILED

March 6—" Touraine."
April 27—" The Devon City."
April 29—" The Lord Erne."
April 29—" Cressington Court."
May 1—" Sandland."
May 1—" Lord Downshire."
May 2—" Kirkoswold."
May 8—" Strathtay."

SAILED

May 8—" Bankdale."
July 9—" Minnehaha."
July 24—" Craigside."
Sept. 8—"Athinai."
Sept. 13—" Sant' Anna."
Dynamite found on "Arabic" on Aug. 4.

IN THE MUNITION-PLANTS

March 5—Du Pont plant, Haskell, N. J.
April 1—Equitable powder-plant, Alton, Ill.
April 4—Caps for shells exploded in Pompton Lakes, N. J., freight-depot.
May 10—Du Pont plant, Carney's Point, N. J.
May 15—Two explosions same place.
May 25—Explosion same place.
July 15—Central Railroad grain-elevator, Weehawken.
Aug. 11—Westinghouse Electric plant, Turtle Creek, Penn.
Aug. 29—Du Pont plant, Wilmington, Del.

Compiled by the New York "Times."

EXPLOSIONS WHICH SOME ATTRIBUTE TO GERMAN AGENTS OR TO GERMAN SYMPATHIZERS.

"Early last spring, according to Fay, Dr. Kienzle, then living in New York, wrote a letter to his father, Herbert Kienzle, who is head of the Black Forest Clock Company, of Schwenningen, in Wurttemberg—the largest clock-making firm in the world. With his letter he enclosed a number of newspaper-clippings showing the sailings of various ships from American ports with munitions for the Allies, detailing manifests of their cargoes, and specifying various railroads engaged in the transport of munitions—particularly the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

"Other clippings told how various firms, including the Allis-Chalmers Company, manufacturers of machinery, with plants at Chicago, Milwaukee, Scranton, and West Allis, Wis., and the Brown-Sharpe Company, of Providence, had turned over their plants in great measure to the manufacture of munitions. . . . .

"When the Secret Service asked the military authorities for a good man for a difficult piece of work Fay was selected, and went to see Jansen in a city in Germany which he refuses to name. . . . . .

"Then this letter, which Dr. Kienzle had written to his father, was laid on a table before Fay by Jansen. Fay was told to read it and memorize the names—he was not allowed to touch the letter—and then to use this information to identify himself when he got to this country.

"Fay came to New York, and immediately upon arrival went to Dr. Kienzle and told him who he was and, apparently, something of his errand in this country. And to prove that he was what he represented himself to be, he repeated to Kienzle the content of the newspaper-clippings included in the letter to Kienzle's father, and mentioned names of the New York Central and New Haven Railroads, the Allis-Chalmers Company, the Brown-Sharpe Company, and several steamers which had sailed with cargoes of munitions."

In another column of *The Times* we find the suggestion that "the heads of the conspiracy have not been reached, and that others, farther up the social and financial scale and nearer the headquarters of intrigue, will soon be taken"; and *The Herald* is convinced that "the disclosures thus far only scratch the surface." Mr. Fay, however, while amazingly frank in admitting his own part in the conspiracy, seeks to convince us that it

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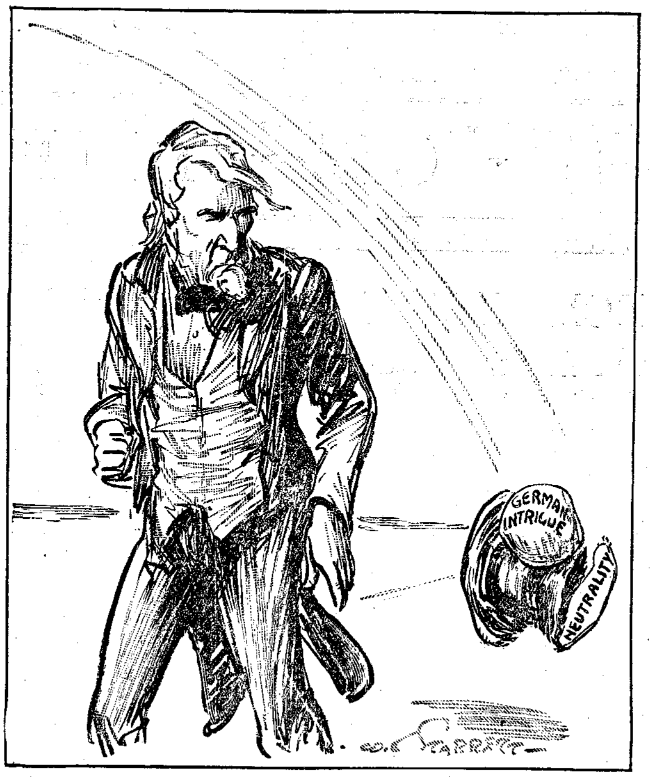
involves no "men higher up," at least on this side of the water, and he specifically states that his plans were frowned upon by Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, of the German Embassy, who advised him to make Canada the field of his operations. The New York *Evening Sun*, which finds his story more plausible than credible, thinks it unbelievable that these men were without financial backers in the United States. The purpose of Fay's "confession," as this paper sees it, is "to transfer the higher responsibility *in toto* to persons in Germany, that is to say, to persons beyond the reach of American justice." And glancing backward a few months, it adds:

> "German intriguers in this country, including the military attaché, were deep in schemes, last summer, to produce a German supply of explosive materials in the United States. At the time it was hard to see why they should want to make such materials here, whence they could not be exported to Germany."

Fay and his colleagues are said to have spent some $30,000 on their experiments and preparations in the last six months, and other rumors credit them with the command of very large sums of money. "From whom did this financial backing come?" asks the Indianapolis *News;* and in the Boston *Transcript* we read:



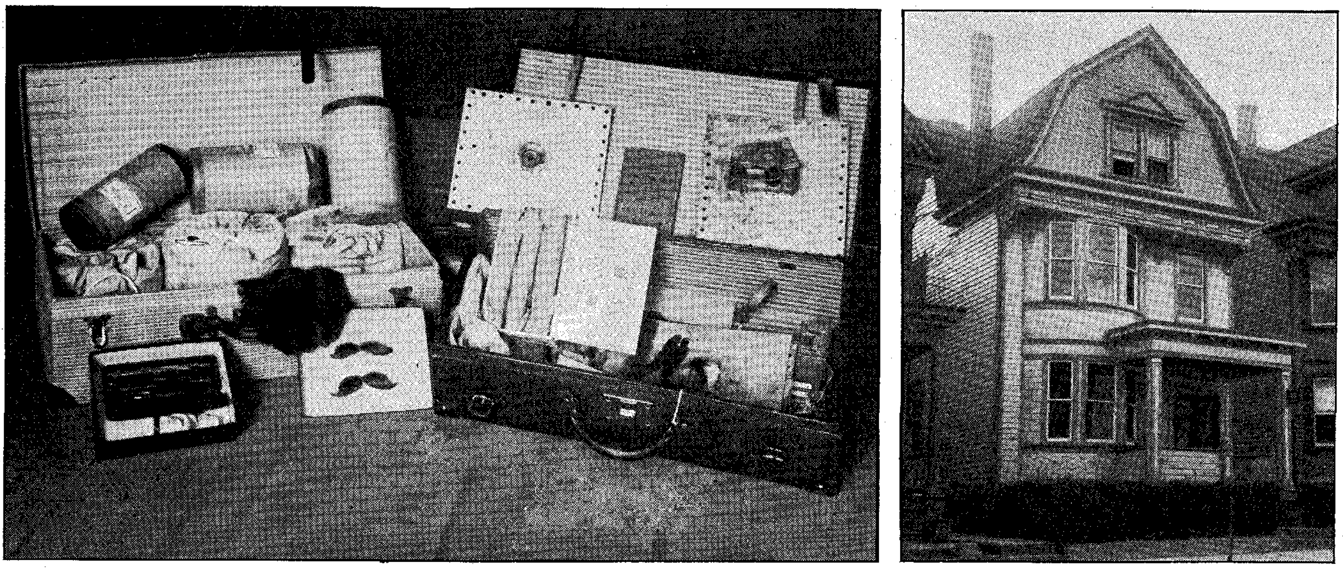
"EVEN JOB GOT SICK OF IT!"

—Starrett in the New York *Tribune.*

> "These men had in their possession so great a quantity of high explosives, so much destructive apparatus, so large and elaborate an organization of murder, and so many written evidences of direction from some source above them that the supposition that they are mere amateurs or self-inspired conspirators is precluded. There seems to be a deliberate organization, apparently with its source of inspiration at the hotel in New York where the German Ambassador makes his headquarters, with a 'war-broker,' evidently American, for the destructive purchases, with an automobile to convey the experimenters to lonely spots in the woods for the preparation of their engines of death, and clever young soldiers for the execution of the dangerous work. . . .
>
> "It is to be hoped that the case will be sifted to the very bottom. The American people move slowly in fathoming or suspecting an operation of this sort. They will demand proof of the existence and the nature of the conspiracy which is now alleged in New York. If these young men are proved to have had an official inspiration, the German Government will certainly be made answerable for so base an outrage, for so frightful an attempt against the business and the lives of Americans."

If the German Government sanctioned these activities, says the New York *Herald*, it means that "Germany is now waging war within the United States." As the Washington *Times* sees it, "it is a most flagrant violation of the neutrality of this country, one whose disavowal would indeed be difficult to accept, if it were conclusively shown that German officialdom has been carrying on these operations." If Fay's story is true, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*—

> "It means that the German Government, through its representatives, is responsible for a conspiracy infinitely worse than any other feature of the pro-German campaign in this country. It is worse than the official subsidizing of an alien press to assail the Administration of Mr. Wilson. It is worse than the attempt to create a party in Congress whose platform was to be war upon American trade in the interest of a group of European belligerents. It is worse than the systematized slandering of American business men and capitalists which bore fruit last summer



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DISQUIETING POSSIBILITIES MAY LURK BEHIND INNOCENT-LOOKING EXTERIORS.

A suitcase next to you in a street-car or a quiet house on your street may hide enough high explosive to wreck a block. The pictures show the contents of two of the suitcases which were seized among the possessions of Fay, Scholz, and Daeche, and the house in Weehawken, where these three men lived, who have been accused of conspiring to blow up munition-steamers.

Photographs of bombs copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THREE OF THE PRISONERS AND SAMPLES OF THEIR BOMBS.

Robert Fay, on the reader's left, and Walter Scholz, in the center, admit that they had prepared bombs and mines to destroy ammunition-ships. The third is Paul Daeche. These photographs were taken in court when the prisoners were arraigned.

in the nearly successful effort of a scoundrel to murder Mr. Morgan."

And in the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* we read:

"However distasteful to Germany the munition-business may be, and whatever the moralities involved in it, it is legal and permissible, and the German Government has no more right to interfere with it in United States territory than the United States would have to mix in with Germany's war-program on the Continent.

"All of Germany's concessions in the matter of controversies growing out of her submarine attacks involving Americans, and her solemn protestations of friendship, would go for naught if it should turn out that this trio in New Jersey were acting authoritatively for the Berlin Government. In fact, such a development would render suspect the entire later correspondence with Germany and remove the favorable impression created by Ambassador Bernstorff's statements and assurances."

To a statement from the German Embassy in Washington that its attachés are frequently approached by "fanatics" who want to sink ships or destroy buildings in which munitions are made, the New York *World* replies:

"If that is the case, why do not the gentlemen who have official standing in this country, and who are here to some extent upon honor, deliver these 'fanatics' to the authorities?"

But whether the instigators of these illegal activities are German officials in Germany or German sympathizers in the United States, these efforts, many papers point out, are no less stupid than they are criminal. Thus in the New York *Journal of Commerce* we read:

"Nothing has done the cause of Germany in this war more harm in the estimation of the people of this country than these schemes, vainly designed to help that cause by committing crimes in its behalf. This applies to the destruction or the attempt to destroy works—at the risk of also destroying life—which are engaged in legitimate industry and trade, because the enemies of Germany may derive benefit from their operation. It applies to designs for sinking vessels at sea which leave the ports of this country, and thereby not only causing large loss of property, but the sacrifice of lives. That these are crimes nobody can deny. They are excused by those guilty of them or in sympathy with their purpose, on the ground that the nation which they are designed to help is fighting for its existence and sacrificing far more of life and property in its defense than can be involved in these plots. If there were any real excuse in this kind of plea, it would not apply to acts committed in a neutral country against its interests and in defiance of its laws and the authority of its Government.

"It must be evident to every one capable of clear moral vision that these acts are not merely wrong, not merely criminal, but that they are stupidly foolish, so far as promoting the ends at which they aim is concerned. Instead of doing honor to those engaged in them it consigns them to infamy. Instead of winning sympathy for the nation in behalf of which they are perpetrated, they breed antipathy. Instead of helping that nation in its struggle, they help its enemies."

Turning to the German-American press we find the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* condemning the activities of the bomb-plotters and deploring the "undesired adventurers" that follow in the train of a great war. And in the New York *Deutsches Journal* we encounter the theory that Fay is not a German at all, but an English *agent provocateur*. To quote:

"What judicious people have suspected from the beginning, namely, that the talkative 'Lieutenant' Fay was neither a German officer nor a member of the German Secret Service, but an English *agent provocateur*, is receiving more and more confirmation. Yesterday the suggestion had already been put forward that Fay was no German at all, but an Irishman in the pay of the British Secret Service whose business was to embroil as many prominent German-Americans as possible in his concocted plot and then to give them away at a suitable moment. On the English side this was expected to have a gigantic effect upon public opinion here and upon the position of the Administration. . . . We can not escape the suspicion that Washington is anxious to forget the case as soon as possible . . . for no special counsel or attorney, or even special instructions, have been sent here to root up this 'German conspiracy.'"

AMERICA SELLING $100,000,000 A WEEK—Despite the relative scarcity of world sea-tonnage and the soaring freight-rates, tremendous cargoes in volume and in value, the Boston *News Bureau* observes, are leaving our shores. The third week in October "brought an absolutely new peak in our commerce," total exports reaching $100,000,000 and the trade-balance of exports over imports reaching $70,000,000, in both cases leaving all previous weekly records far behind. Manufacturers and trade-experts, we read in the Washington and New York dispatches, look for a continuing increase in exports. In an editorial written last week *The News Bureau* said that October exports of $375,000,000 and a trade-balance of $235,000,000 would mean—

"That for the twelvemonth then elapsed our credit-balance on merchandise sold and bought will aggregate around $1,675,-

000,000. Our best twelvemonth hitherto yielded a credit of only $690,000,000. Here is a clear accession of practically a billion—with the 'peak of the load' probably yet to be touched.

"And a significant side-light is that in the latest months reported in detail close to 60 per cent. of our exports are manufactures wholly or partly finished, whereas a year earlier this proportion was but 25 per cent. It is in these that the labor and profit elements figure largest.

"No wonder that it is so difficult to keep sterling exchange from drooping."

Two-thirds of this export trade leaves the port of New York. Most of it must be transported to the seaboard by rail. Railroad men, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, expect the peak of the export movement to develop in the next two months, and one is quoted as saying:

"The railroads coming into New York are handling the largest amount of traffic in their history, and the congestion at terminals here in the next two or three months is likely to be the greatest ever seen. This will be due to the inability of ship-lines to move the freight sent to the city, which is already sufficient to fill five times over every vessel available for export purposes."

WAR-ORDERS BRINGING LABOR MORE LEISURE

WAR-ORDER NECESSITIES may drive American industry to a universal eight-hour day, thinks the New York *World*. It notes how a ten-hour center like Bridgeport was converted overnight into an eight-hour community, a result that ten years of agitation under normal conditions might not have accomplished. From Bridgeport the movement has spread over New England—"munition-manufacturers generally throughout Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island have conceded the eight-hour day," we are told—and to other industrial centers East and West and South. "What is happening," says an editorial in the official organ of the International Association of Machinists, "is simply a forerunner of a more general movement for a universal eight-hour day throughout the United States." As an organizer of this union told a *World* representative in Bridgeport:

"The eight-hour day is spreading all over New England, and will sweep the United States. It will not stop with machinists; it will take in every industry that is not bound already by agreements with labor-unions. The machinists generally won a nine-hour day back in 1902, but lost it by not holding their organization together. They will not make this mistake again."

Labor leaders are naturally gratified by their success, but the *World* reporter who was sent to Bridgeport also found the manufacturers there expressing "a surprizing unanimity of opinion favorable to the new order of things." They are said to "declare that the eight-hour day is on trial, avow a willingness to give it a fair and thorough test, and a determination to accept it as permanent if labor demonstrates that the shorter day is economically feasible." Some munition-manufacturers admit that their own profits are abnormal and that labor's demand for a large share was only natural. D. H. Warner, of the famous Bridgeport firm of corset-makers, said:

"We are producing in eight hours fully 95 per cent. of the output we made in ten hours. Our girls report more promptly and keep more steadily at their work. The greatest difference is in the atmosphere of contentment in the factory. We would not go back to the old system if we could."

One large employer of male machinists told the same story:

"We now have a satisfied shop, and a satisfied shop means a productive one. The results from the three eight-hour shifts have been entirely satisfactory."

Turning from the opinions of the men on the spot in the "Connecticut Essen" to long-range editorial discussion of the situation, we find both antagonism and apprehension manifested by *The Manufacturers' News*. The eight-hour day, it declares emphatically, "is an economic and industrial impossibility, except in specific instances, and these instances simply verify and emphasize the fact that the hours of labor change as economic conditions change, and the change can not be brought about artificially in any other way." The labor leaders, proceeds this Chicago weekly, have adopted a very short-sighted policy. For—

"The enforcement of an eight-hour day at the present time will mean the loss of American markets and foreign markets to the American manufacturer. This will mean industrial depression, which in turn spells unemployment and hard times."

Speaking from the producer's standpoint, this editor asks:

"Will the total output warrant the lessening of effective toil? In other words, can society sustain itself and make progress on eight hours' work? It is the opinion of those who have made a study of the situation, even including wage-earners themselves, that the output will most assuredly decrease in proportion to the decrease in hours of labor."

It seems unfortunate to *The Iron Age* (New York) that the metal-workers' struggle "for a shorter day without reduction of pay is so definitely connected in many cases with efforts for union organization and domination." So that many a manufacturer "finds himself forced into refusing demands to which, under other circumstances, both reason and sentiment would incline him to give favorable consideration." And this authoritative spokesman for the iron and steel trade continues:

"Perhaps no industrial problem of late years has brought forth such divergent opinions among manufacturers as the present eight-hour movement in New England. Many conservative employers see great evils attendant upon the general acceptance of the shorter day. Production costs will go up; plants must be enlarged and equipment added in order to maintain output; foreign competition at lower labor-costs will destroy the American machine-tool business; drunkenness and crime will increase; thrift will decline—these and other harmful results are prophesied.

"On the other hand are manufacturers who accept none of the conclusions of such reasoning. One who has granted the eight-hour day says: 'This will not be anywhere near the wrench that was felt when we went to nine hours in 1901 and 1902. If the manufacturers are willing to assume their share of the burden, to standardize upon the fewest possible products, and to bend every energy to improve tools and manufacturing processes, there is no good reason why unit-production costs should go up under the shorter working schedule. We are satisfied that by careful and constructive planning we can keep costs at the present level and possibly reduce them.'

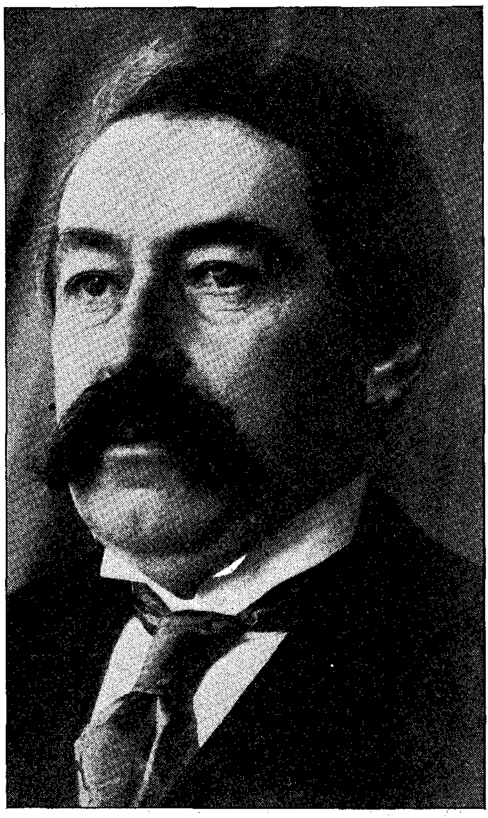
"Among the large majority of employers in the metal-working trades the feeling that the unparalleled situation which has made victory in Europe turn not only upon sheer tonnage in steel projectiles, but upon the metal-cutting capacity of American machine-tools, must not be allowed to settle for years to come so important an issue as the eight-hour machine-shop day. Just before this remarkable war-demand burst upon the country the machinery trade had been deprest and unprofitable for many months. What will be its condition when Europe is again at peace none can certainly predict. Therefore, it is argued, and with reason, that any readjustments now made that raise the unit cost of product must be made in the full expectation of other adjustments in turn that will lower the unit cost of product when American machinery manufacturers must again meet their European competitors on even terms."

Employers who say that with an eight-hour day "it will be impossible to compete with Europe after the war except under a higher tariff" are told by the low-tariff New York *World* (Dem.) that nobody knows what will happen after the war. Hence—

"The eight-hour controversy will have to be settled on its merits under existing and not under unknown future conditions of work and wages. If present pay for a nine-hour day is fair, then the same pay will be fair for an eight-hour day if production per man does not fall off, as the strikers say it will not. Otherwise it will inevitably prove that the men have gained their shorter day only at the expense of reduced employment."

A CABINET UPHEAVAL IN FRANCE

THE REALIZATION that in France "Cabinets come and Cabinets go, like the rain and the sunshine," did not prevent the resignation of the Viviani coalition Ministry after a life of fourteen months from puzzling journalistic observers on this side of the Atlantic. If all had been going well and if all elements of French opinion had been satisfied, they reason, there would have been no "swapping of horses." Some would link it up with the German diplomatic coup in the Balkans, followed by the successful meeting of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces in northeastern Servia. Others would trace some connection with the rumors of unofficial peace negotiations between the belligerents. Socialists like Morris Hillquit and Victor Berger look upon the shake-up in France as a sign of growing weariness of war. "It can have no other effect," says Mr. Hillquit, "than that of hurrying peace." New York editorial opinion, however, inclines to the idea that the reconstructed Cabinet, with the masterful Briand at the head, and Gallieni, the "savior of Paris," in the War Ministry, will proceed to an even more vigorous conduct of the war. The Cabinet's sole purpose, says the New York *American's* Paris correspondent, "will be to push the battles of the trenches and the diplomatic green table more quickly and energetically, and, above all, to silence peace-talk, at least till Germany is forced back to her own frontiers." Technically, there was no Cabinet crisis, the *Herald's* correspondent reminds us, as the Government was not defeated in the Chamber of Deputies and no vote of lack of confidence was passed. Aristide Briand, the Socialist, who put down the great railroad strike in 1910, was asked by President Poincaré to form a new Cabinet when Premier Viviani resigned on October 28. Mr. Viviani remained in the Cabinet under its new head, but the prominent figures of Delcassé (who resigned two weeks earlier) and Millerand are missing. The additions to the Cabinet were made with the view of securing the help of the ablest statesmen of all parties and capitalizing the greatest political reputations of France.



THE NEW PREMIER OF FRANCE.

Aristide Briand, the Socialist, who succeeds Viviani, another Socialist, in the task of mobilizing the political brains of France for the successful prosecution of the war. He has twice before been Premier.

In London, the reconstruction of the French Cabinet is looked upon as "another far-reaching effect of the German diplomatic and military successes in the Balkans." And in the editorial columns of *The Sun* we read:

> "The same conditions brought up the heated discussion on the preceding day in the British House of Lords and a demand for a reorganization of the Cabinet. Important as these Governmental upheavals are, they are less so than the fact that the underlying cause, the Near-East question, may yet prove a source of discord among the Allies.
>
> "Until the resignation of Théophile Delcassé a few days ago there was nothing to indicate to the outside world that there was any dissatisfaction in France with her Cabinet or any disaffection among the members. Mr. Delcassé resigned upon his return from London. The reason generally assigned was ill health brought on by cares of office. Premier Viviani, however, refused to read his letter of resignation to the Chamber. It was stated at the time that the real reason for his retirement grew out of a disagreement with the British authorities over the conduct of the Balkan campaign. He is said to have maintained that the interests of England in the Near East were so much greater than those of France that the British should furnish the main part of the expeditionary force.
>
> "The opinion has been very generally exprest that the Near East might form an obstacle to the thorough accord of the Allies. The interests of Russia and Great Britain had so long clashed that it was difficult to see how they might adjust their claim in case of the Allies' success. To these two of her allies France has to a great extent entrusted the diplomatic task of securing Balkan aid, and upon them, as the principal beneficiaries by the Allies' success in that part of Europe, many of her statesmen have held that the burden of the war should fall. To this disagreement over the respective duties in the Balkans must be attributed in no small measure the lack of support for Servia and the fact that the German drive south has met with so little opposition. . . . The situation is a critical one, for upon the attitude of the Cabinet toward the broader questions of the war depends not only the fate of France but also the success of the Allies as a united force."

With this the New York *Tribune* so far agrees as to see some reason for believing that the Balkan fiasco was "chargeable to British rather than French diplomacy," and that "France will now ask for herself a larger share in the determination of the joint policies of the alliance." But the new Ministers, it declares, "are emphatically not champions of separate peace or of peace on any terms yet obtainable." *The Tribune* thinks it safe to say that the new Ministry gives promise of a more vigorous foreign policy with Briand as Premier and Cambon—for years and up to the outbreak of war Ambassador at Berlin—assisting at the Quai d'Orsay. Gallieni, according to *The Tribune*, "has been reported to hold the view that more vigorous military policies would bring a quicker release of French territory." Hence "it is reasonable to conclude that Gallieni will endeavor to accelerate, rather than retard, military operations." So *The Tribune* is convinced that—

> "The Ministry is stronger, collectively and individually, and it is a war Ministry, for war, not peace. Instinctively all eyes will now turn to London. The Balkan policy which wrecked Viviani's ministry is believed by most observers to have been made in England. Sir Edward Grey, rather than Delcassé, is held responsible. Will Britain change Cabinets, too? Unquestionably the conviction in France is that this will happen and that there will be closer cooperation between the Allies, both diplomatically and in armies and navies. There is nothing in the composition of the new French Cabinet to suggest peace. Every sign points to a more vigorous and determined prosecution of the war."

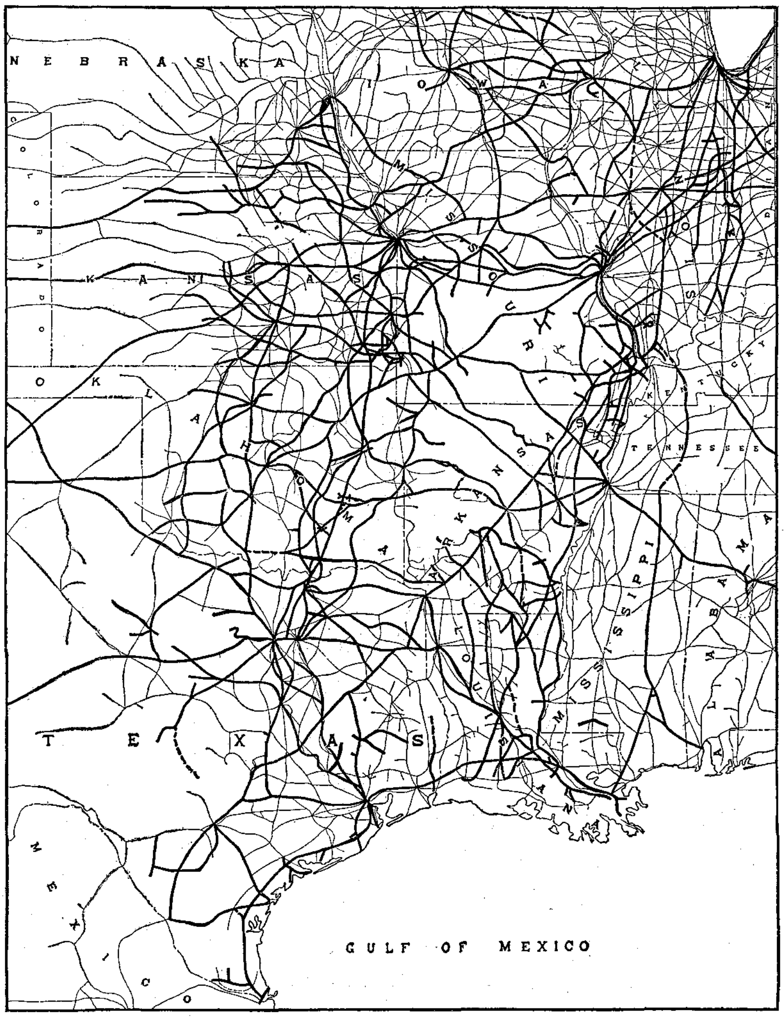
Socialists, thinks the New York *Call*, have no reason to be elated over the choice of "ex-Socialists" to conduct so non-Socialistic an enterprise as war. Nevertheless, adds the Socialist daily,

> "The fact remains that in the French Cabinet one ex-Socialist Premier succeeds another, while the radical and 'Socialistic' Lloyd-George resigned his office to become Minister of War-Munitions in Great Britain. . . . It does seem, in a way, to portend the rise of 'democracy' at the expense of reactionary militarism and aristocracy, like so many other 'State Socialist' features brought into prominence by the great world-conflict."

WHAT BREAKS THE RAILROADS

A SERIOUS SITUATION for bankers and railroad men is seen in the operation of one-sixth of the entire railroad mileage of the United States by receivers. Since 66 per cent. of the roads in receivers' hands are in the Southwest, *The Railway Age Gazette* looks into the causes of bankruptcy in that section for light on the whole problem. Without drawing a very definite conclusion, the writer in this authoritative weekly points out that all these roads have been the victims of particularly "pernicious" State regulation, and that all "have too large a proportion of their capital securities in the form of bonds of fixt interest-bearing notes." And he infers, what the New York *Sun* bluntly affirms, that the first condition is partly responsible for and tends to perpetuate the second.

In the accompanying map, covering the Southwest and some adjoining territory, are shown 28,000 miles of the total of approximately 42,000 miles of American roads in receivers' hands. The embarrassed roads include such important lines as the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, St. Louis & San Francisco, Wabash, Rock Island, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Missouri Pacific. In fact, as *The Railway Age Gazette* points out, the only insolvent roads of any importance not here shown are the Western Pacific, Colorado Midland, Georgia & Florida, and Algoma Central & Hudson Bay; a part of the Pere Marquette is shown, but most of it is not. While the Western Pacific's condition is largely due to the undeveloped nature of its territory, that, we are told, is not a characteristic of any appreciable portion of the roads in the Southwest. Their ills are attributed to legislative interference:



From "The Railway Age Gazette," New York.

THE LAND OF INSOLVENT RAILWAYS.

The section of the country here shown contains a third of our total railway mileage, but two-thirds of the railway mileage now in the hands of receivers. Heavy lines show insolvent roads. The most important road held by a receiver and not shown here is the Western Pacific. State regulation is blamed for the insolvencies.

"The Southwestern States have indulged in railway regulation to a greater extent than any other three States in the Union. It is unlawful to doublehead a freight-train in Texas so as to obtain the economies of heavier train-loading. This is only one instance of State regulation, but it is mentioned as a sample of the length to which the Southwestern States have gone. . . . . . .

"No one can study the history of the roads of Texas with an open mind and not come to the conclusion that State regulation, as it has been practised in the past there, is directly responsible for the failure of any Texas road to be profitable to its owners. No one can study with an open mind the laws of Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas and not be convinced that State restrictions on railroad operation have been one of the principal causes of the conditions which now exist in the Southwest."

The blame can not be put upon business depression, poor crops, nor reaction from real-estate booms, for none of these conditions has existed. The railroad business, says this writer, is practically the only business that has gone from bad to worse in this territory. This might seem to speak well for the future of the roads, but, it is asked, how are investors to be induced to buy railroad securities in preference to other investments? The diagnosis proceeds:

"If you are to reduce the fixt charges by persuading part of the debtors of the company to become owners with the business risks that ownership must assume, you have got to hold out prospects of business profits which are higher than would be the interest ordinarily demanded by a lender on security. All the unbounded optimism that is to be found in Oklahoma and Texas can not persuade an investor that a Southwestern railroad company's securities look good unless there is some substantial assurance that the railroads as well as other forms of industry are to be allowed to participate in the prosperity of that country."

While the Southwest is worse off than the rest of the country, an estimate based on authoritative figures is said to show that in the whole United States less than 45,000 miles of road earn an income of 6 per cent., or,

"In other words, the mileage of railroads which are earning 6 per cent. or better on the total of their securities is only about as great as the mileage of railroads which are bankrupt. Six per cent. is not a sufficient return to hold out to an investor to induce him to subscribe for stock, and yet nearly five-sixths of the mileage of railroads in the United States will not show 6 per cent. in 1915, according to our estimates."

The New York *Sun* is led by these figures to take a stronger stand than *The Railway Age Gazette* itself, saying:

"The railroads have been starved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and harassed by State 'regulation' until their operation became utterly unprofitable to their owners. The rehabilitation of the companies can only be effected by the transformation of debt liens into participancy in the ownership of the properties. The present tangle of hostile legislation and administrative red tape render the outlook for profits too precarious for a successful change of this sort."

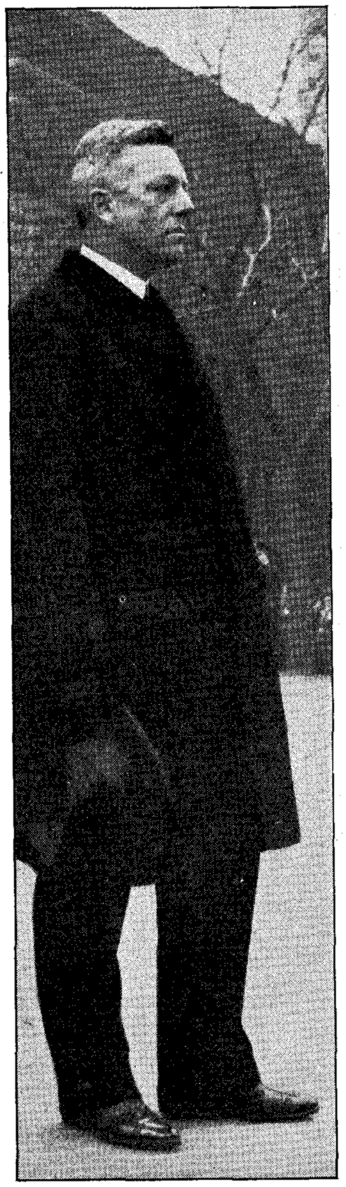
Much of the trouble of the railroads in the Southwest, as elsewhere, the New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks, has been due to conflicting State and Federal regulation. It concludes:

"There seems to be no satisfactory solution of the difficulty except to have the Federal jurisdiction complete over lines engaged in interstate commerce, without attempting to distinguish between the parts of the traffic that are wholly within separate States and that which extends from one State to another or through any number of States."

BELGIUM UNDER GERMAN RULE

IT IS "A MOST ATTRACTIVE PICTURE of Belgium rising phenix-like from her ashes under the gentle and enlightened rule of the House of Hohenzollern." This ironic phrase is characteristic of the comment evoked by George B. McClellan's recent New York *Times* article, "How I Found Belgium under German Rule." Mr. McClellan, writes a Western Reserve professor, once at Louvain, "does not actually state that Belgium is happier under German rule than it was in its days of freedom, but any one reading his article might almost believe that such is the case." A Belgian refugee tells the editor of the New York *Times* that the McClellan story "may be correctly called a panegyric of the German Army and the German administration." A Belgian priest, President of the Belgian Relief Fund, would not accuse Mr. McClellan of wilfully telling any falsehoods, but "can not help but regret that he was made the innocent tool of the Germans; he has believed every word they told him, written it down carefully, and expects us to take it all for granted." To all such critics and to those who accuse him of being pro-German, this is Mr. McClellan's answer, as phrased in a published letter to one protesting Princeton professor:

> "I am an American citizen, and therefore, and properly, a neutral. In what I wrote about Belgium I tried to be absolutely impartial: *in fact, the only personal opinion* that I express was a condemnation of the rich Belgians for their lack of patriotism in not returning to their own country. I am not conscious of having at any time exprest more admiration for Germany than I have for France."



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PROF. GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

The Germans are doing their best to conciliate the Belgians and to give Belgium an efficient administration, according to this former Mayor of New York.

Mr. McClellan, who was given special facilities from the German Government in getting through Belgium, found that conditions there were not so bad as we have been led to believe. Indeed, he came to the conclusion that "the Germans are certainly doing their best to conciliate the Belgians, and to administer the country as efficiently as possible." For instance, he writes in *The Times:*

> "The train-service is greatly reduced from the normal, yet there are more express-trains and more dining- and sleeping-cars running from Germany through Belgium to within ten miles of the firing-line than there are in France. . . . . .
>
> "The French names of the stations have been painted out and their Flemish equivalents substituted. As these are the names by which the towns have always been known among the mass of the people, neither harm nor inconvenience has resulted. Thus Louvain becomes Löwen, Liége becomes Lüttich, and Anvers becomes Antwerpen.
>
> "We found Brussels, or Brussel, to give it its new-old Flemish name, very much as we had seen it five years ago. . . . We dined and lunched at several places and had quite as excellent food as one usually has in good Parisian restaurants. The shops were all open, the streets, especially in the shopping districts, crowded with the usual movement and bustle of a busy little capital. . . . . .
>
> "Everywhere we went the land was well cultivated, every inch of soil seemed to be employed, and there was certainly neither waste land nor were there crops rotting in the fields. There were more men of military age working on the farms than we had seen in Germany, Switzerland, or France. . . . Eighteen old and new newspapers are published in Brussels. All the newspapers whose proprietors cared to continue them still appear, and in addition several new ones have been started. They are allowed to print the Allies' war-bulletins and to comment with surprizing freedom on the war-news. While the enemies' newspapers may not be sold in Belgium, all of the Dutch newspapers are permitted, regardless of whether they are for or against Germany."

Mr. McClellan would have us know that in spite of any reports that may have reached our ears, "the Germans have taken no pictures out of Belgium." Tho a selfish motive may be ascribed for the act, it is noteworthy, he says, that immediately after taking possession of the country the conquerors "began the double and extremely difficult task of curbing vice and reducing unemployment."

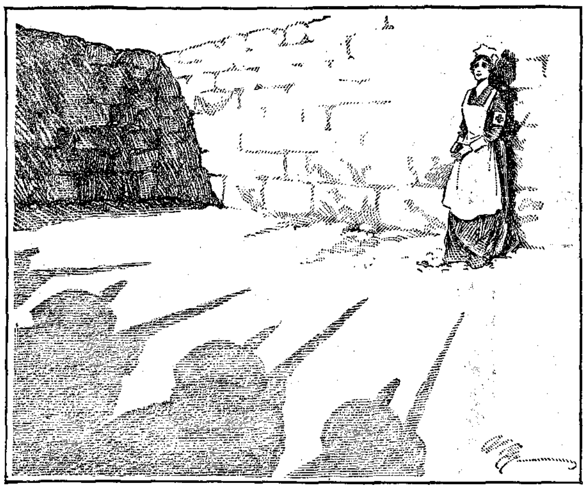
He then calls attention to "faked" pictures of ruins, and asserts that in Louvain and elsewhere injuries to buildings have been made permanent, "even at considerable trouble," the idea doubtless being that "when the war is over the towns that have suffered will be able to reap a harvest from American tourists by showing the actual ruin as it was originally wrought." The Germans told Mr. McClellan, who as a two-term Mayor of New York and now a Princeton professor ought to be able to distinguish truth from buncombe, that "everywhere in Belgium the refugees are returning. Those who still remain away are mostly the rich, and factory-hands who are unwilling to go home unless assured of work." As for the latter

> "Actually less than 1 per cent. of Belgian factory-property has been destroyed during the war. That work has not been resumed in the factories throughout the country is, I am told, due to the unwillingness of the proprietors to go home and resume operations. . . . . .
>
> "Whatever may have been the case at the beginning of the war, at present Belgians are not only permitted but urged to go home. There is demand in Germany for practically everything that Belgium can produce; in fact, were the Belgian factories to resume, there can be no question that they would soon be running on full time."

The homes of the wealthy citizens of Brussels and Antwerp are closed, observes Mr. McClellan, "for the well-to-do have preferred to remain away and spend their money abroad rather than make the sacrifice to their pride and comfort of coming home to help their own people." And the suggestion is made that the American Relief Commission might perform another great service for Belgium by inducing Belgians of the capitalist class to meet German advances half-way.

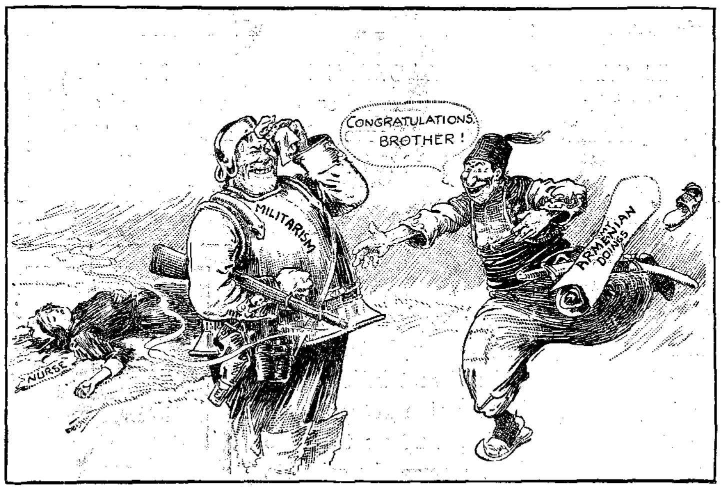
Direct issue was taken with Mr. McClellan in *The Times*, a week later, by Mr. James G. Whiteley, Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, who said in part:

> "I feel confident that if Mr. McClellan had stayed more than a few days in Belgium and had investigated conditions personally, he would have arrived at a different conclusion as to the 'beneficence' of German rule in Belgium.
>
> "Belgium is being used as a milch-cow for Germany. . . . . .
>
> "Under such conditions business in Belgium is at a standstill. Merchants and manufacturers can do nothing for themselves, nor can they give employment to Belgian workmen. There is,



EVEN THEY WHO MINISTER ALIKE TO FRIEND AND FOE.

—May in the Cleveland *Leader*.



ONE VOICE OF APPROVAL, ANYHOW.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

AMERICAN CARTOON COMMENTS ON THE SHOOTING OF MISS CAVELL.

however, one line of work open to the Belgian workman—he can work for the German Army against his own fellow countrymen, but he refuses to do that. . . . . . .

"I do not know that any large number of 'rich Belgians' have left Belgium. I do know a large number of Belgians of the upper class who have deliberately remained and taken their chances, in the hope of being of some use to the poorer classes. From what I know of the experiences of my personal friends, the German military authorities have not permitted them to do much good. . . . . . .

"The Belgians under German rule are in even worse plight than they were a year ago. Germany is running Belgium for military purposes and for revenue only. Germany has burned and pillaged scores of Belgian towns and villages. She has massacred thousands of inoffensive Belgian men, women, and children. She has stifled all Belgian trade and commerce. She is collecting from impoverished Belgians a regular tax of 480,000,000 francs (about $96,000,000) a year, besides occasional 'extras'—and, after that, she leaves the Belgians to starvation."

Similar testimony and like denials of many of Mr. McClellan's assertions come from President Stillmans, of the Belgian Relief Fund, and Dr. Henri A. Veriken, an Antwerp physician. Professor Dupriez, of Harvard, formerly of Louvain, was in the Belgian city on "the fatal night of August 25." He finds Mr. McClellan's version of the affair full of "self-evident untruths." For instance, the statement that the University of Louvain has been reopened is "absolutely false." Professor Dupriez is but one of a number to note that the new names Mr. McClellan saw on the railroad stations are German, not Flemish. "A Belgian refugee" points out in the New York *Times* "many deviations from the exact truth." He declares that railroad travel is made extremely difficult for Belgians, that there is no telephone or telegraph at their disposal, and he observes: "It is scarcely necessary to refute the assertion that the newspapers are allowed to print what they like in presence of the fact that not even a private letter is allowed to pass which seems too long to the censor or contains a word which he does not understand." A Belgian woman of the "well-to-do" class criticized by Mr. McClellan assures him through *The Times* that she "would be very glad to return to my native soil, if I could be assured that I would not be sent to Germany or imprisoned—the fate that has befallen so many of my countrywomen."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CARRANZA was something of a watchful waiter himself.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE Panama Canal beats Ty Cobb when it comes to sliding.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE moment certainly seems highly auspicious for Servia to issue a Blue Book.—*Columbia State.*

CHECK your hyphen at Ellis Island—it will be returned to you when you go back.—*Boston Transcript.*

IF the G. O. P. wants a strictly up-to-date ticket, what's the matter with Cannon and Fort?—*Columbia State.*

IF Mexico is not insolvent after all that has happened, what chance is there for Europe to go broke?—*Indianapolis Star.*

STATEMENTS leaking past the censors indicate that the Russian bear is bullish and John Bull is bearish.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"NICHOLAS," our office Standard sagely informs us, means "Victory of the people." But it doesn't say which people.—*Columbia State.*

THE American doctors who cleaned up the typhus in Servia took away her chief defense against invasion.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THESE gains and losses of so many yards are apt to muddle the reader so he will not know whether he is reading the football news or the war-reports.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THE war has become so general that an ordinary battle doesn't cut much figure. The press-agents pick out the best one in the lot each day and talk about that.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AT a Kansas City dinner the other night a toast to President Wilson was drunk in Missouri River water. This seems to be a new version of the conventional mud-slinging.—*Boston Transcript.*

VARIOUS theories are offered for the recent advances in the cost of living, but our own pet theory is that it is due to the closing of the Panama Canal. You remember how the opening of the Canal reduced the cost of living, don't you? Neither do we.—*Columbus Citizen.*

THE latest peace forecast from Britain is a call for 3,000,000 more men.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

IT isn't the dyestuffs scarcity that keeps the Red, White, and Blue off the Pacific.—*Boston Journal.*

THE only way to gain fame from the Hall of Fame is to be debarred.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

SIX interned Germans at Norfolk have taken French leave. Where's their patriotism?—*Columbia State.*

THE only thing that remains to be seen is whether Mexico itself will recognize Carranza.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE bonds between this country, England, and France are very strong. You can not get them under 98.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

ANDORRA, in its letter to President Wilson, voices the sentiment that we republics should stand together.—*Indianapolis Star.*

"GREECE Will Stay Neutral for the Present," says a newspaper headline. And what is the present? Territory?—*Columbus Citizen.*

HOWEVER, we do not suppose England will have to resort to conscription in order to fill up the Cabinet again.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

WILBUR VOLIVA, Dowie's successor, says he is praying God will reunite the Republican party. Why bring in outsiders?—*Detroit Journal.*

WORK as hard as he will, Count von Jagow does not seem able to make the Greeks realize how badly they feel about having their neutrality violated.—*Indianapolis Star.*

RUSSIA has put in an order for 10,000 Pullman cars. At least we may feel reasonably certain that the grand dukes are going to the front, or somewhere.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

GREAT BRITAIN has great untouched resources, and, judging from the opposition to conscription, a great many of them want to remain permanently untouched.—*Chicago Herald.*

WE positively refuse hereafter to read any more interviews with General Joffre in which the correspondent does all the talking and General Joffre nods his head thoughtfully from time to time.—*Kansas City Star*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

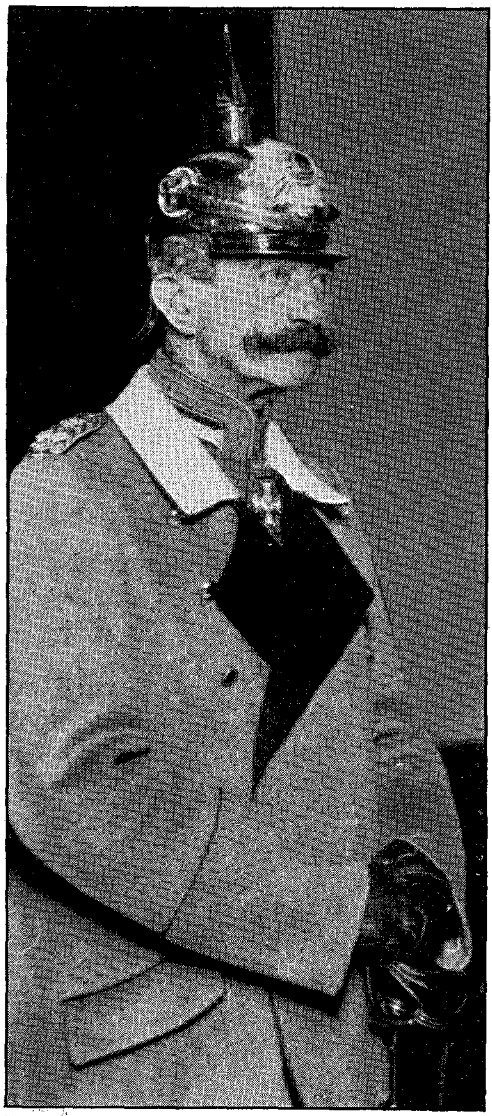
EDITH CAVELL

A THRILL OF HORROR swept over a shocked world when the news came from Brussels of the execution of Edith Cavell. This English nurse, we are told, long resident in the Belgian capital, was charged by the German authorities with helping Belgians of military age to escape into Holland, whence they could join the Allied forces overseas. A hurried trial seems to have been followed by a more hurried execution, despite a strong plea for a respite made by the Spanish and American representatives, from whom the German authorities endeavored to conceal the facts of the case in order to secure the execution of the unfortunate woman before any intervention was possible. This act has met with well-nigh universal reprobation and to it has been applied Talleyrand's famous cynicism, "It is worse than a crime—it is a blunder." Condemnation is not confined to those whose sympathies lie with the Allies, but even stanch upholders of the German cause look with disfavor upon the act. For example, Mr. Herman Ridder, the editor of the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, says, in the course of an interview:

> "It is a terrible thing. It seems too awful that such things should have to happen. There should never be a necessity for the execution of a woman under any circumstances. Had Miss Cavell's case been taken before the Kaiser she would probably have been pardoned. There are times when German commanders may do things in the heat of war in which even their own people will not support them."

In England the papers are naturally bitter, and they contrast the case of Miss Cavell—who was not tried for espionage—with the treatment accorded by the English courts to Mrs. Louise Herbert, a self-confest spy. Miss Cavell was put to death; Mrs. Herbert escaped with a prison-term of six months. The fact that Miss Cavell was not a spy is emphasized in the official report of our Minister in Brussels, Mr. Brand Whitlock, who says:

> "Miss Cavell was not even charged with espionage, and the fact that she had nursed numbers of wounded German soldiers might have been regarded as a complete reason in itself for treating her with leniency.
>
> "The attitude of the German authorities is, if possible, rendered worse by the discreditable efforts successfully made by officials of the German civil administration at Brussels to conceal the fact that the sentence had been passed and would be carried out immediately.
>
> "These efforts were, no doubt, prompted by a determination to carry out the sentence before an appeal from the finding of the court martial could be made to a higher authority, and show in the clearest manner that the German authorities were well aware that the carrying out of the sentence was not warranted by any consideration. Further comment on these proceedings would be superfluous."



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THE MAN HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Many lay the blame at the door of Governor-General Baron von Bissing, who did not heed the appeals of the American and Spanish ministers to spare the life of Edith Cavell. He is reported to have declared that "in his mature judgment" the sentence was just. Dispatches say the Kaiser has summoned General von Bissing and General von der Lancken, the military and civil governors of Belgium, to Imperial headquarters to report on Miss Cavell's death.

In discussing Mr. Whitlock's report the London *Daily Chronicle* writes:

> "Only less amazing than the futile cruelty of the thing is the series of lies and subterfuges whereby it was sought to trick the American Legation and to secure that Miss Cavell should be dead before they could finally protest. The sense of the whole civilized world can be left to judge between this helpless woman and her murderers."

But perhaps English opinion is best exprest by the London *Daily Graphic* in these words:

> "The documents issued are a record of such foul and damnable infamy as all Germany's bloody crimes in this war can not equal; for this was cold, calculated, and deliberate murder. Not heaven itself, nor all the mercy of all the angels, could find a mediatory explanation."

In Holland even those papers which have supported the German side are not sparing in condemnation, while such a consistently neutral organ as the Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* says:

> "We feel that on such an issue neutrals and all who try to hold the balance of judgment fairly between the two parties must not allow their words of protest to be smothered. There must be no quibbling about pro-German or anti-German, and no truckling to any side, no matter how powerful. Against such things one must rebel openly in the cause no less of humanity than of Germany herself."

The Amsterdam *Telegraaf* thus graphically describes the execution:

> "She was fired on by a party of twelve and only one bullet touched her, but did not kill her. It was after this that the officer of the firing-party drew his revolver and, putting it to the woman's ear, fired. A priest who was present at the execution was overcome by horror and is now suffering from a nervous breakdown."

The *Telegraaf* then continues:

> "Under the fatherly government of von Bissing, the Belgians at present have cause to envy the Parisians of 1793, in the Reign of Terror. Not a person is sure of his life, and certainly not an honest and brave person, for the German Reign of Terror seeks by frightful examples to make the whole of Belgium a nation of

traitors and cowards. Love of country, which the Germans themselves claim to honor as the highest virtue, they punish in the enemy as the most frightful crime. The sentence executed by them has caused the whole civilized world to shudder with horror. We wrote once in this journal: 'Holland is incapable of shuddering any more.' We were wrong: the death-penalty on a brave woman has caused the whole of this country to freeze with horror. The German nation has now given up all make-believe of respect for the laws of nations. Openly and unashamed she makes herself a nation of outlaws against whom in future every possible measure of reprisal must be counted as warranted."

It is significant that, according to a cable dispatch from Madrid, King Alfonso has been informed by the Kaiser that other persons sentenced at the same time for the same offense have been pardoned. Among these were included Countess Jeanne de Belleville, for whom King Alfonso personally intervened, and Princess Marie de Croy, a member of one of the great mediatized families of Europe whose German relatives were able to exert considerable pressure from within the Empire. These cases, too, were carried to Berlin, while Miss Cavell's case was decided at Brussels and hurried to its fatal end before such appeal could be made. Berlin's clemency also seems to lack complete harmony with the statement of Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who says in an interview cabled to America:

"I have before me the court's verdict in the Cavell case, and can assure you that it was gone into with the utmost thoroughness, and was investigated and cleared up to the smallest details. The result was so convincing, and the circumstances were so clear, that no war-court in the world could have given any other verdict, for it was not concerned with a single emotional deed of one person, but a well-thought-out plot, with many far-reaching ramifications, which for nine months succeeded in doing valuable service to our enemies, to the great detriment of our armies. Countless Belgian, French, and English soldiers are again fighting in the ranks of the Allies who owe their escape to the activities of the band now found guilty, whose head was the Cavell woman. Only the utmost sternness could do away with such activities under the very nose of our authorities, and a Government which in such case does not resort to the sternest measures sins against its most elementary duties toward the safety of its own army."

The German statesman regrets that the execution of a woman should be necessary, and goes on to argue hat such clemency as was shown in the other cases was impossible in this:

ENGLAND "IN A HOLE"

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED seems to reign in the British Cabinet, that unwieldy body of twenty-two persons, no two of whom appear to be able to agree on any given subject. Such is the picture, at any rate, drawn by the London papers, and after emphasizing the lack of recruits, they point out the inability of the Cabinet to make up its mind either to accept or reject the conscription solution of the problem. Extreme dissatisfaction is also exprest at the way the Balkan situation has been "mishandled." The London *Evening Standard* bluntly says, "We are in a hole," and the press seem to agree that this is a fairly accurate description of the position. *The Evening Standard* continues:

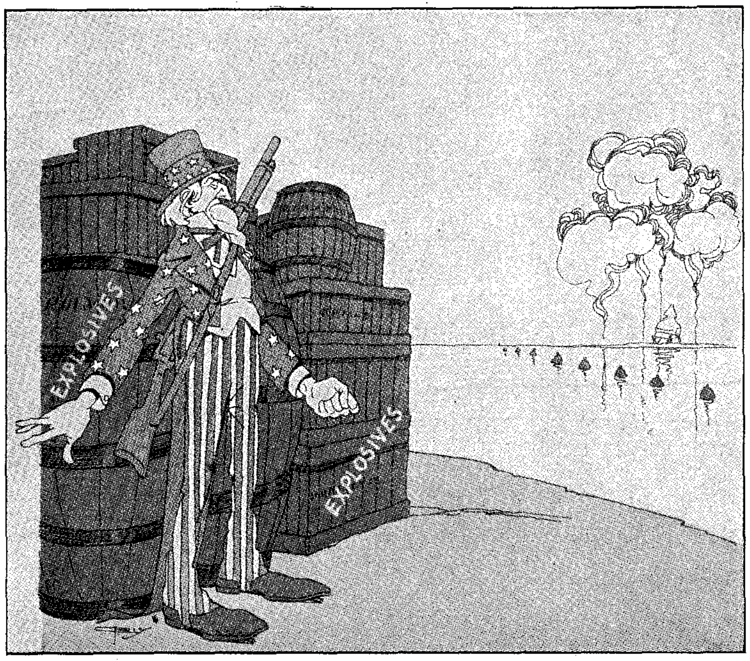
"We have lost faith in the ability of our statesmen and in the strategic conduct of the war and in the willingness of the people to support the war. Three or four very serious questions now exercise the minds of politicians and public alike, and threaten to wreck the Government. In France the best-known Minister has resigned; in Russia public opinion is shaken. . . . Four great Powers are full of good-will for one another, but each is a law unto itself.

"On the enemy's side we find unity of purpose, singleness of control, and constant willingness to sacrifice everything and to take all risks. The Germans have been held up here and repulsed there, but they can claim that, whereas they have never been badly beaten anywhere since the battle of the Marne, they have added Poland to their conquests, and threaten to overrun Servia."

The most pessimistic view of the Balkan situation is taken by this writer, who proceeds:

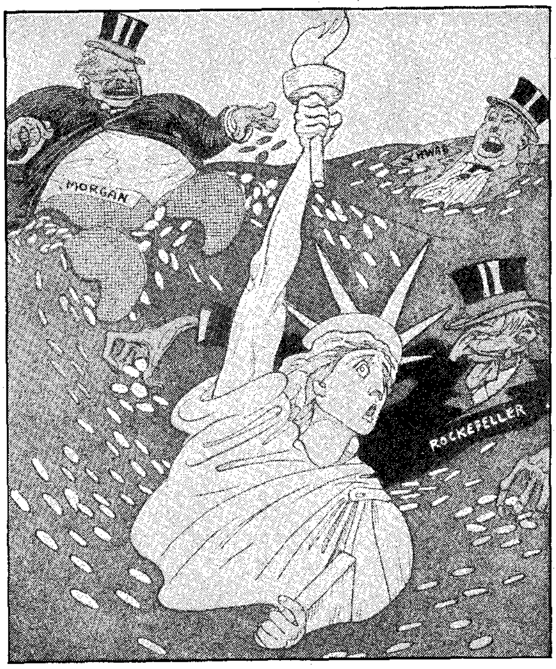
"It is not the first time we have been in a hole, for it was touch and go at Cambrai and Landrecies on August 26, 1914, and again in Flanders a year ago, but we did not know it then. This time we do know it.

"The question of the moment is the extent to which we can or should assist Servia with reenforcements. Unfortunately, the long southern arm of the railway crossing Servia runs very close to the Bulgarian frontier at several places, and troops are urgently needed to protect this line throughout its length; but to do any real good we must send her at least 200,000 men. If that number is immediately available, well and good; if not, we must remember that it will take time to withdraw men from the Western front and get them in action in the Balkans, and therefore we may be as powerless to save Servia as we were to defend Belgium.



NEEDLESS WORRY.

UNCLE SAM—"For the Allies? Tut, tut, my dear William, it will all reach the Germans!" —*Careta* (Rio de Janeiro).



GOLD LUST.

"The deeper Europe sinks in gore,
We only swim in gold the more!"
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

BRAZILIAN AND GERMAN VIEWS OF OUR WEAPON-TRADING.

"Moreover, Russia will not be able to do much until the frosts of December render the country passable and the slow equipment of her armies enables them to advance. Thus Germany has time to settle Servia's business unless the Entente Powers can quickly land 200,000 men at Saloniki or can deal the Germans such a smashing blow in the West as will cause the immediate withdrawal of all Germanic troops from the Servian front."

The London *Morning Post* says that the trouble lies in the fact that even in the face of war the members of the Cabinet can not forget their party shibboleths and refuse to act together for the good of the nation:

"The Coalition has failed because it was formed not on national but on party lines. The men were chosen not for their qualities but on the basis of proportional representation—so many men for one party, so many for another. The whole thing is rotten, and the best men in the country should unite to make an end of it."

A bitter paragraph in the London *Daily Mail* describes the members of the Cabinet as "worthy gentlemen comforted in the belief that the war will win itself if they leave it alone."

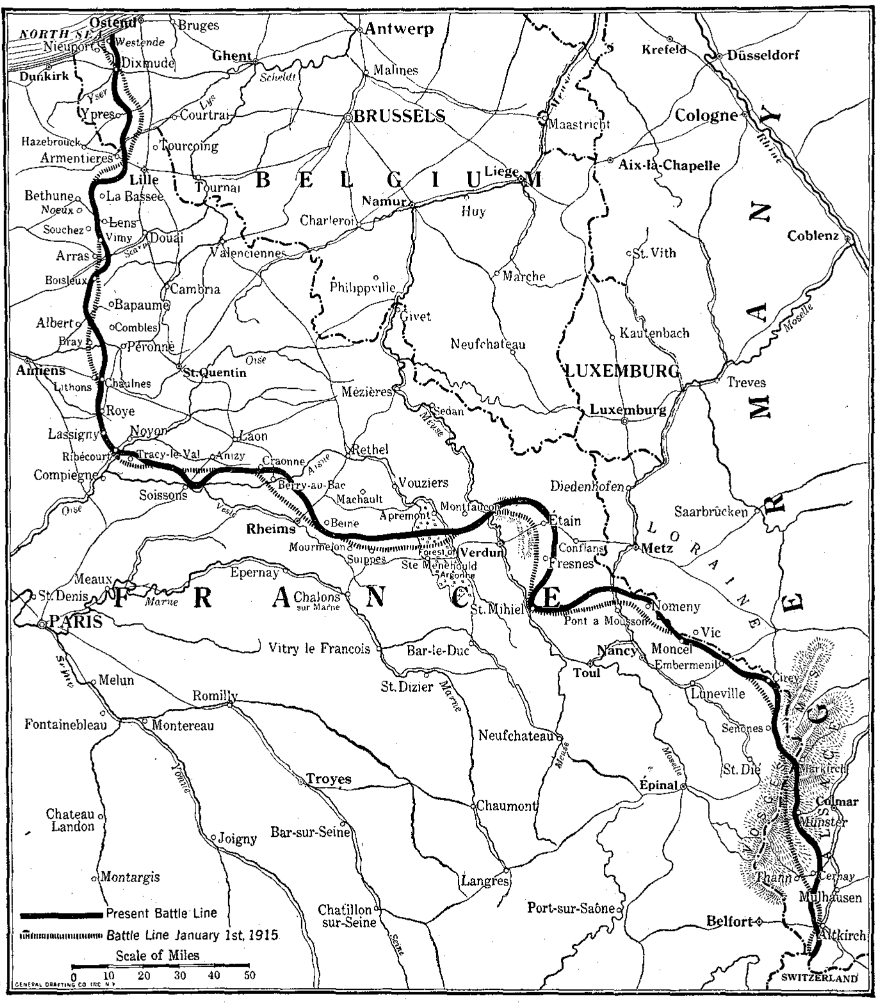
Naturally the German papers are a little satirical in commenting on this condition of affairs, and the *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks that England is so sick that no medicine will help her. The Rheinish organ then proceeds:

"An enormous change has taken place in the temper of the English people. Not that a panic has disturbed its phlegmatic spirit. Not even the idea that in this war it is a question of existence seems to have been taken seriously so far, altho some of the newspapers strive unceasingly to hammer the idea into the public's head. But something has indeed happened. One may perhaps best describe it by saying that the English nation has been seized by a sort of creeping panic."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* notes all the signs, but is careful not to anticipate too much from the situation:

"One can well understand that the Prime Minister enjoys no very sunny thoughts when he reviews the immediate future, especially when the expectation that England's cause may take a favorable turn in one of the theaters of war is not worth much more than the hope of a ruined gambler as he stakes his last gold piece. It may quite possibly be true that the English people are more determined than a year ago, and if this be true we can not reckon on peace with England in the near future. England still refuses to recognize that she can not conquer us."

Count zu Reventlow indorses this view in a caustic paragraph in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, saying that, through a bovine belief in victory, the British refuse to accept defeat.


NORTH SEA
Ostend
Bruges
Antwerp
Nieuport
Westende
Dixmude
Ghent
Dunkirk
Ypres
Courtrai
BRUSSELS
Malines
Maastricht
Cologne
Krefeld
Düsseldorf
Hazebrouck
Armentières
Tourcoing
Lille
Tournai
B E L G I U M
Liège
Aix-la-Chapelle
La Bassée
Bethune
Noeux
Souchez
Lens
Vimy
Douai
Arras
Valenciennes
Charleroi
Namur
Huy
Boisleux
Cambria
Bapaume
Combles
Albert
Bray
Péronne
Philippville
Givet
Marche
St. Vith
Coblenz
Amiens
Lihons
Chaulnes
St. Quentin
Neufchateau
Kautenbach
LUXEMBURG
Luxemburg
Treves
Roye
Lassigny
Noyon
Laon
Ribécourt
Tracy-le-Val
Anizy
Craonne
Mézières
Sedan
Rethel
Compiègne
Soissons
Berry-au-Bac
Machault
Vouziers
Apremont
Montfaucon
Diedenhofen
Saarbrücken
Rheims
Beine
Mourmelon
Suippes
Ste Menehould
Argonne
Verdun
Etain
Conflans
Fresnes
Metz
L O R R A I N E
Meaux
St. Denis
PARIS
Epernay
F R A N C E
Chalons sur Marne
St. Mihiel
Pont a Mousson
Nomeny
Vic
Nancy
Moncel
Embermenil
Toul
Vitry le Francois
Bar-le-Duc
St. Dizier
Lunéville
Cirey
Senones
St. Dié
Melun
Romilly
Fontainebleau
Montereau
Neufchateau
Epinal
Markirch
Colmar
Münster
Troyes
Chaumont
Chateau Landon
Joigny
Bar-sur-Seine
Montargis
Langres
Port-sur-Saône
Thann
Cernay
Mülhausen
Belfort
Altkirch
Chatillon-sur-Seine
SWITZERLAND
G E R M A N Y
Present Battle Line
Battle Line January 1st, 1915
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC. N.Y.

ONE REASON FOR BRITISH DEPRESSION.

The black line represents the Western front as held by French, British, and Belgian troops at the present time, the shaded line shows the position on January first of this year. In spite of a vast expenditure of men, munitions, and money, no really substantial progress has been made.

GERMANY VISIONING PEACE

VICTORY FIRST, then peace, is the cry of the German press, and to-day the leading papers of the Fatherland see victory so near that they have begun to mention the word "peace." This word has long been absent from the German press, partially because the Government had forbidden any discussion of the terms of peace and partially because the editors felt that peace-talk of any sort tended to disturb that national unanimity so necessary for the conduct of a successful war. Now, we are assured, victory is within the grasp of Teuton arms, and on this point we find some of the most prominent papers in Germany united. For example, among the Berlin journals are the *Lokalanzeiger*, the *Vossische Zeitung*, *Post*, and *Kreuzzeitung*, while outside the capital the same story is told by the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, and the *Kölnische Zeitung*. The first sign of a new dawn of peace is seen by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* in the resignation of Mr. Delcassé from the French Cabinet, which Bismarck's favorite journal thus describes:

"The first rat has left the sinking ship. Théophile Delcassé, the vicious dwarf, who was mainly instrumental in dowering the world with that monstrous cabal known as the Entente Cordiale, has fallen victim to the Allies' campaign of lies.

"What about the next story? Already the English Liberal press is wringing its hands in despair and crying: 'For the devil's sake, don't attack Grey! What shall we do without this brave champion?'

"But this pillar, too, is cracking and swaying ominously. In any event, Sir Edward Grey would need very strongly tinted blue spectacles to recognize the war and the world-havoc he and Delcassé created between them. Delcassé disappeared, not like the twilight: he sets, not silently like a star; he shrinks away betimes out of the *débâcle* that he himself caused.

"But the day of reckoning is at hand. Not France alone, but also yonder island across the Channel curses. Its people, all mothers, all women, who lost their sons, husbands, or children, all who have been robbed of their fathers, will find Grey and root him out of the Ministerial lair.

"Germany, however, will remain firm and stern when the viper Grey shall have followed in the wake of the Basque imp who cost us so dear. She shall present a heavy bill to England and France. Simultaneously she will press instant payment."

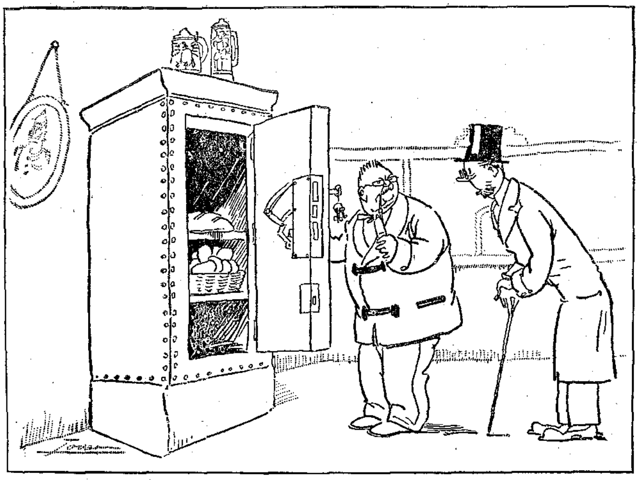
Germany desires a peace of majesty and might; the picture of the lion lying down with the lamb has no attractions for the *Stuttgarter Tageblatt*, which gives us a new definition of the dove:

"He who wishes peace let him make himself feared. True peace is only the highest form of war. True peace rests on the power of the strong, the mere sight of whom is enough to beat the enemy. He is not ready for peace who fears war, but only he who has nothing to fear from war.

"It is such a peace we must organize, a peace rendered possible by the most intense exertion of German strength. This strength, however, grows only from order. This much the war has taught us: It is the consciousness of this strength that made us capable of producing peace, a peace in Germany which will shed a halo of heroism, even in times of peaceable labor, over all inhabitants of the earth, a peace of the strong and undaunted!"

Even the unenthusiastic Maximilian Harden sees in the Balkan drive the first sign of what soldiers term a "decision." In his paper, the Berlin *Zukunft*, he writes:

"Young blood will again flow in streams. Noble manhood will be exposed to anguish. The object of this expenditure of blood is that battles and sacrifices shall be known no more. . . . The sudden advance is dictated by the desire of success following the loss of tens of thousands of courageous men, which has nowhere wrinkled the front of the German iron hosts.



A GERMAN POTENTATE.

"What are you keeping in that great safe?"

"A loaf of bread and about two pounds of potatoes! A veritable treasure!" —*Heraldo de Madrid.*

"The warriors, yea, mankind itself, longs eagerly for a decision. It may happen in the southeast. As long as Russia, France, and England have a glimmer of hope about Constantinople they will hardly enter into negotiations with powers which proved themselves stronger.

"Should the weapons rest in Servia as in Belgium, Russia will be almost completely separated from her Allies, will be without an exit to the southeast of Europe, and will be confined in her trade and in her supply of munitions and supplies to Archangel and Vladivostok.

"Should the German Army fulfil the office of guardian at the Strait and open the road to Suez, we may hear, first timidly, but again with chastened heart, the reasoned voice of respect for men. We may see the red of morning follow the blood and the vapor of the twilight."

While all the papers deprecate any discussion of the rewards that Germany will reap when her victorious sword carves out for her the peace of the mighty, yet there is one paper hardy enough to "count the chickens before they are hatched." This is the organ of the Krupps, the Essen *Rheinische-Westfälische Zeitung*, which tells us that the only conditions of peace are the following:

"Austria to annex the greater part of Servia; Belgium to become definitely German, with the exception of a small corner, which Holland will be allowed to occupy.

"France to be deprived of her fortified places.

"Russia to lose Finland, the Baltic provinces, Bessarabia, Poland, the Crimea, and portions of the Caucasus.

"England must abandon her Mediterranean possessions as well as Egypt and practically all of her colonies. India to become a semi-independent State under German protection."

HUNGER IN BERLIN

CALM AND CONFIDENT as is the tone of the German press, yet they do not disguise the fact that the pinch of hunger is being felt, and that many in Berlin are suffering from lack of food. Whether this is due to a shortage of supplies or to economic conditions placing many necessities of the table out of reach of the poor, it is impossible to say. But the hungry exist in Berlin, and the *Täglische Rundschau* paints the following pathetic picture of the sufferings of the poorest:

"Can nothing be done to end the pitiful spectacle of which the Berlin military depots and barracks are constantly the scene? Toward noon, day after day, a motley crowd assembles at the door of these buildings. It is composed, not of soldiers in field-gray, but of shamefaced men and women, ancient, wrinkled, shriveled little grandmothers, old men, young women, and children armed with the most grotesque receptacles.

"They take their stand there and wait patiently for an hour and a half, sometimes in a pelting rain, until the cook-house sweeper appears carrying a huge tin saucepan containing an impossible medley, the leavings of the soldiers' dinner, pieces of fat meat and bone, bread, potatoes, and table-scraps of all kinds—an unspeakable mess.

"At his appearance a momentary sparkle of anticipation lights up the faded eyes and gives new energy to the poor old bodies as they hobble forward to present their pots and pannikins. The younger and more robust among the waiting crowd, however, soon elbow and push them aside, with the result that the older ones go, as they come, with their hands as empty as their stomachs. Then they try again the next day until they collapse."

The supply of meat and fat seems to have run short, and we are told that the amount sold is strictly limited and can be obtained only from certain public markets. On this subject the Berlin Socialist daily, *Vorwärts*, writes:

"It is no exaggeration to say that in Berlin thousands of persons are battling daily for a small quantity of meat and lard. The battle is none the less intense because it is not fought with weapons or even hard words. It is really a battle when persons are compelled to expend time and strength all through the damp, cold autumn night waiting for a scrap of meat.

"Yet what happens to the thousands who day by day wait outside the shops in the municipal center for he sale of meat and fat? Masses of people crush together in their eagerness long before the opening hour of these places. As soon as the markets are opened they nearly tear the clothes from one another's backs in order to get the coveted treasure."

In response to a request from the Imperial Chancellor, Arnold Wahnschaffe, the Under Secretary of State, has issued a denial of any food-shortage. He says:

"The hostile press is trying to convince the world that our enemies' plans to starve out Germany are succeeding, that the Germans with all their live stock are hungering and, therefore, soon will be forced to make peace.

"The only thing about this talk that is true is that our enemies have cut us off from the importation of all the necessaries of life, and, in violation of all international law and all the principles of humanity, are trying to starve out our peaceful and working civil population. Thereby Germany's whole economic life has been changed. The old law of supply and demand no longer holds good, as in times of peace. Government regulation must supplant this law at many points in order to spare the poorer population from excessively high prices."

Nor are stories of food-shortage confined to Berlin, for we read in the *Berliner Tageblatt* that the commissariat arrangements for supplying the German troops in the Gallipoli Peninsula are somewhat defective and that the military equipment of the soldiers is not up to standard. The *Tageblatt* says:

"Our troops out yonder, altho not at the starvation-point, are suffering serious privation. We must send them food. Compliments on their bravery they do not need. Such things do not give sustenance. Food, and plenty of it, is what they require. If a sufficient supply can not be sent speedily enough by the authorities, individual Germans at home must make more sacrifices and hasten relief to our men fighting in foreign lands where all is strange and unhomelike."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A WAR ON NOISE TO AID THE POOR

WAR AGAINST NOISE has been waged at intervals for a very long time. It achieves only momentary success, because it has generally been conducted by well-to-do persons who are regarded by the noise-makers as nervous and finnicky. The new campaign is frankly on behalf of the overworked many, and its purpose is to remove intolerable conditions of din and confusion, under which, it is claimed with plausibility, no one can do good work. One of the leaders in this new campaign is Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley, chairman of the Committee on Noise of the American Civic Association. According to a writer in *The Housewives' League Magazine* (New York, October), Mrs. Oakley's awakening to the real facts of the noise-evil came a few years ago when she was speaking to women workers of Philadelphia. We read:

MRS. IMOGEN B. OAKLEY,

Who demands quiet streets and quiet cities for the sake of the toilers.

"Mrs. Oakley has long been actively interested in civic reform, and in her desire to find out how the city could best serve its working class she asked these women to tell her what they considered the greatest evil in their crowded tenement life.

"One woman rose and said: 'I speak for every woman here. What we can not stand is the noise. It never stops. It is killing us. We work hard all day and need sleep and rest at night. No one can sleep till midnight and all the noise begins again at five. Many of us have husbands who work all night and must get their sleep during the day, but they get no sound sleep with all the noise that goes on about them. You can get away from the noise during the summer, but we can not. We are right here in the middle of it all our lives. Now, what can your civic club do for us?'

"Mrs. Oakley had to tell her that the club could do nothing. There were no laws against useless noise in Philadelphia. Complaints could be made, of course, under the general law of nuisance; but to go to a magistrate, make the necessary complaints, and attend a series of hearings would take more time and more money than any of those women had at their disposal. But, altho the civic club had to admit that it was helpless then to come to the aid of those tired-out women, it began at once to investigate the matter and to start an agitation against useless noise.

"The first thing Mrs. Oakley did, personally, was to make a list of the useless noises which she could hear from her own window, and she found that between five in the morning and midnight she heard a useless and preventable noise on an average of every five minutes. Mrs. Oakley sent this list to a widely read newspaper, and its publication brought her a shower of letters, each one telling of some useless noise that tormented the writer and thanking her for bringing the subject of noise to the attention of the public.

"Since the large majority of the letters which came pouring in to Mrs. Oakley were from the tenement districts, they showed us two things about tenement-dwellers and poor people in general which we have not been led to believe. First, the people of the slums do not like noise, as popularly supposed; they hate it; and secondly, the demand that useless noise be stilled is made not merely to protect those who are ill, but to protect those who are well, to prevent them from becoming ill.

"Those who believe that noise is an evil which must be condoned in every city say that the people objecting to noise are nervous cranks; that they imagine discomfort when none exists; that they are the idle rich who would not notice the noise if they had something to keep their minds and bodies busy.

"The numerous sufferers who wrote to Mrs. Oakley disprove this theory. They are not the idle rich; they are the toiling poor, who have more than enough to do. Many of them never heard the words 'nervous invalid,' yet they say they are dying of noise. When they claim that constant noise is undermining their health, they are simply in accord with the best medical science. Physicians and sanitarians claim that dust and noise are two factors which are responsible for much of the illness to-day. They tell us also that diseases of the ear are increasing and that the constant noise to which our ears are subjected has the same effect upon our hearing as the constant exposure of our eyes to light would have upon our sight.

"There are those who insist that one can become accustomed to noise, so that it is not noticed after a while, and hence has no decided effect upon the nervous system. These people must be reminded that we can grow so accustomed to foul air that fresh air becomes positively disagreeable, yet no one would argue from this that foul air is not injurious, or that it is as good for the lungs as fresh air.

"Bad as are the nervous effects of continuous noise, sudden and intermittent noises are infinitely more to be dreaded. Each loud and sudden noise produces a distinct nerve-shock, and if these shocks are often repeated the result is a loss in nerve-vitality."

In an article contributed by Mrs. Oakley to *The National Municipal Review*, she classifies the noises to be heard in an ordinary town as avoidable and unavoidable. She says:

"We shall have to consider that the gongs of the automobiles and the trolleys are, to a certain extent, unavoidable at present, but the international congress of aurists that met in Boston in 1913 maintained that all swift-moving vehicles should carry a horn emitting a musical note, or scale, and that this musical sound should be the same for all vehicles; the startling, clanging gong to be resorted to only in sudden danger to life.

"Bells and whistles can not be classed as unavoidable noises in this day of cheap and universally used clocks. Even church-bells, tender as are the memories connected with them, and pleasant as they sound in the far-away distance, are disturbing as near neighbors. . . . . . .

"We can find no excuse for the street-pianos. My correspondents from the tenements beg to have them suppress. The street-musician has really developed into a blackmailer. He has learned that the noise he makes is disagreeable, and he refuses to leave unless he is paid for leaving.

"Street-venders can be silenced without injury to their trade if housekeepers will follow the advice offered by my correspondents from the tenements. Written notice, saying that ice, coal, fruit, vegetables, or what not, are desired within, can be placed in the window for all dealers in such commodities to see. This simple plan, which prevails in New England cities, saves time to the housekeeper and vocal energy to the vender, besides relieving from annoyance all that large class of people who do not desire to buy.

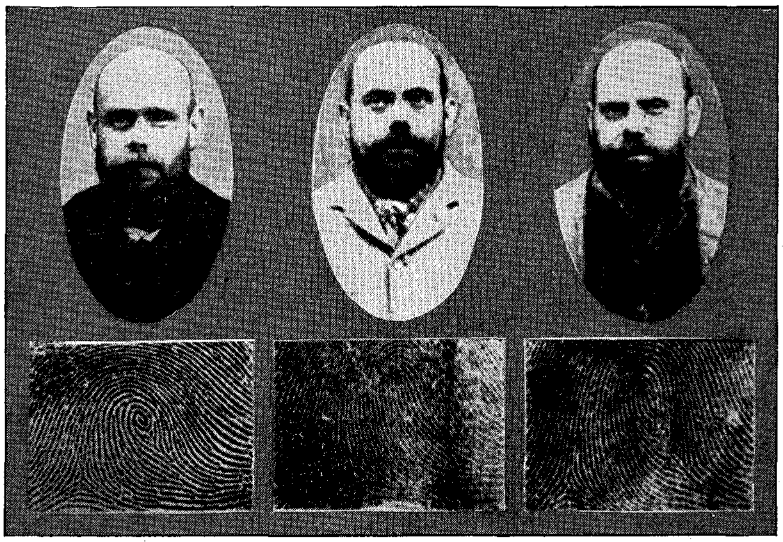
"Newsboys can sell as many papers by offering them quietly as by standing on corners and giving vent to inarticulate howls. It will be difficult to silence these youngsters, for they really enjoy shouting. I once stopt a boy who I knew belonged to a well-to-do family and asked, 'Why are you selling papers?' He grinned, and answered, 'Because I like to holler.'

"Modern civilization brings with it much labor that can not cease with the going down of the sun. Shall the street-cleaners, telegraphers, night-watchmen, railway-employees, toilers in

> iron and steel, printers, reporters, editors, doctors, nurses—shall all these great and growing armies of toilers that work through the night for the public comfort and convenience, be allowed to take their needful sleep during the day, or shall their rest be broken and their lives shortened by the utterly useless noises made by bells and whistles, shouting venders, shrieking newsboys, and blaring street-pianos? No one would be permitted as a means of advertisement to flash light into the weary eyes of these sleepers; yet venders, pedlers, newsboys, and grinders flash all manner of noises into their ears with impunity. If such noises are to go on, it must be in places where sleep is unnecessary and illness unknown."

IS BERTILLON A BACK NUMBER?

WE WERE SLOW in adopting, in this country, the remarkable and ingenious system of criminal identification based by Alphonse Bertillon on bodily measurements. Now that it is outworn and superseded we are likely to be quite as slow in giving it up. This is the judgment of Raymond B. Fosdick, late Commissioner of Accounts of New York City, and author of a work on "European Police Systems." In a striking article contributed to *The Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology* (Chicago), Mr. Fosdick bases his indictment of the Bertillon system on the following facts, admitting freely at the outset that it "is soundly based on scientific principles." Probably a more wonderful collection of criminal records has never been got together, he says, than that gathered by Bertillon in Paris, and surely no greater genius ever presided over a bureau of identification. If all investigating officers had his power of analysis and arrangement and his patience and skill in handling details, the anthropometric system might even now be the predominant method of identification. And yet:



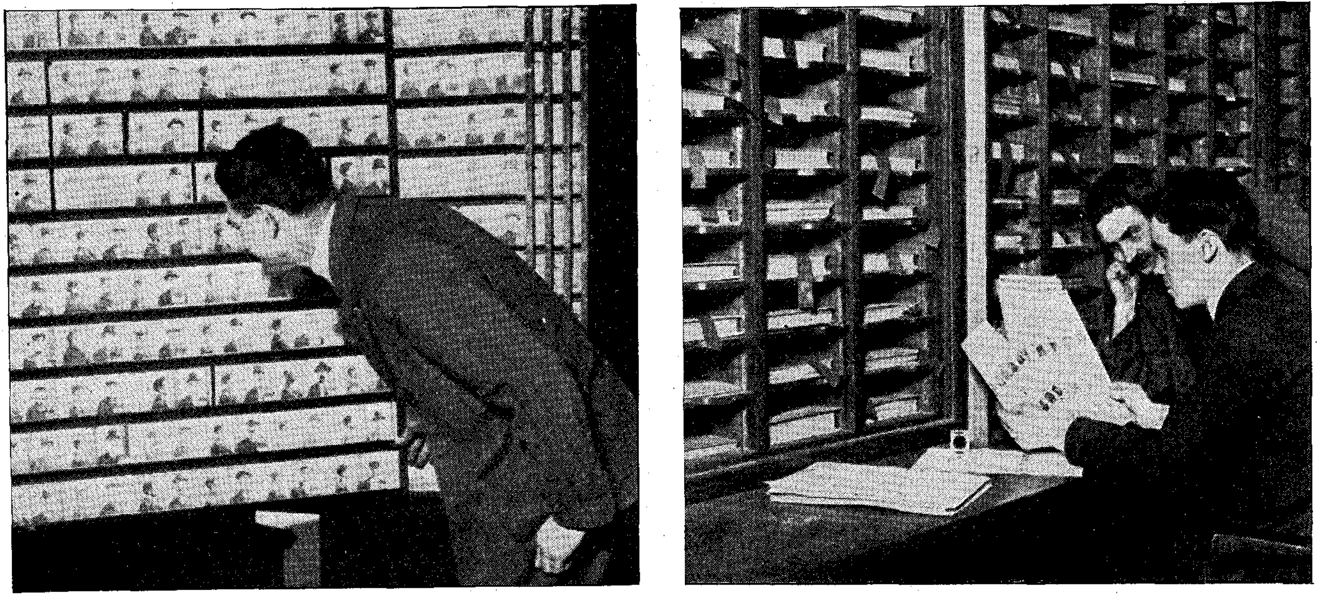
COULD YOU TELL THESE THREE MEN APART?

Probably not by any pictures or descriptions of their faces, but the finger-prints, shown below, offer a simple and certain means of identification.

> "His system of identification is not without its obvious defects. To begin with, it can not successfully be applied to women or children, as it is based on the measurement of unvarying portions of the human frame, between adolescence and old age. Children before full physical maturity are obviously eliminated, while a woman's hair, to say nothing of recurring pathological disturbances, makes exact measurement almost impossible. Bertillon himself frankly admitted this gap in his system, and later supplied the deficiency by a separate finger-print file for women and children. . . . . . .
>
> "Another drawback to the anthropometric system lies in the fact that the instruments used for measuring, necessarily of delicate construction, are likely to get out of order. The writer has seen in use in a Southern city in this country a pair of calipers so bent that the results obtained were three millimeters out of the way. Again, in making the measurements, a margin for error must always be allowed, as no two officials find exactly the same dimensions. This margin of error is not fatal to the system, provided the measurements have been made with a fair degree of accuracy. But to take measurements with even a fair degree of accuracy requires special training, and in many cities such training is not to be had. Indeed, in America at least, training along this line is the exception rather than the rule. In some of our Southern and Middle-Western cities, where, as a matter of fact, the Bertillon system seems to be regarded as a fetish rather than a scientific method of identification, I have seen so-called experts measuring prisoners without even a knowledge of where to place the instruments, obtaining results so ludicrously inaccurate as to eliminate any chance of identification.
>
> "But a system must be judged by its use rather than its abuse. Even in Europe, where the Bertillon method has been tried under the most favorable circumstances, there has been constant complaint of its inaccuracy—or rather of the difficulty of using it with sufficient skill to produce accurate results. Primarily it is a system for use by highly trained men. Bertillon's genius was far above that of the average police official, either in Europe or America."

However, Mr. Fosdick goes on to say, the Bertillon system has lost its hold not so much through its defects as through the creation of a better and simpler system—dactyloscopy, or finger-print examination, whose astonishing success in Scotland Yard in 1901 was soon brought to the attention of police authorities in other countries, and in the next five years brought about its use throughout Europe, and later in the United States. Widely divergent systems of classifying the prints are in use in various parts of the world, but the utility of the finger-print system is not affected by these, nor is the exchange of finger-prints between departments in any way hampered. Finger-prints taken by the police of Rome are readily intelligible at Scotland Yard, and *vice versa.* Mr. Fosdick goes on to say, in effect:

> "But, while it is possible thus to harmonize the different methods of finger-print classification, there can be no harmony between finger-prints on the one hand and measurements on the other. Bertillon from the very first threw the weight of his authority against dactyloscopy, and even after he had been obliged by its growing importance to add it as a subclassification of his own system he gave it but grudging support. Indeed, Bertillon's opposition was so bitter and personal as to lead one to suspect that it was prompted by pique rather than judgment.
>
> "The results of the controversy between the Bertillon and finger-print systems of identification have been most unfortunate as far as police-work is concerned. At first most of the European cities adopted both. But it was soon found that this procedure was adding enormously to the detail of office-work. It was inevitable, therefore, that one of the identification-systems should be dropt, and it is not surprizing that the finger-print method was almost invariably chosen as better fitted to survive. For the keynote of dactyloscopy is its simplicity. The only accessories needed to take finger-prints are a piece of tin and some printer's ink. Any person, whether educated or not, can perform the function with half an hour's practise. There is no possible margin of error, as finger-prints are absolute impressions taken from the body itself. Moreover, the ordinary system of classification is so simple as to facilitate ready search.
>
> "Finally, the finger-print method is advantageous in affording the police frequent opportunity to discover the perpetrator of a particular crime through marks which he leaves behind him. The finger-print system is, therefore, available for two purposes: first, after arrest to identify a prisoner with a previous criminal record; secondly, to discover the author of a particular crime before any arrest is made, by comparison of finger-prints left behind him with finger-print cards on file at headquarters."



THE OLD WAY—PHOTOGRAPHS. THE NEW WAY—FINGER-PRINTS.

LOOKING HIM UP IN THE "ROGUES' GALLERY."

The inability of the Parisian police authorities to discover the author of the theft of "Mona Lisa" is laid by Mr. Fosdick directly at the door of Bertillon's method of classification. The thief had been in the hands of the Paris police on a previous occasion when his finger-prints were taken. Finger-print impressions were left on the frame of the picture, but his record in Bertillon's file was not found because measurements, rather than finger-prints, constitute the primary classification. Under the system employed in Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Dresden, London, or any of the provincial cities of England, the identity of the thief could have been established, the writer says, in half an hour. To quote further:

> "From the moment that the superiority of the finger-print system was understood there has never been a doubt that the Bertillon method was doomed. One by one the cities that had been working with both systems have discarded the anthropometric method.
>
> "Indeed, at the last meeting of the International Police Congress held in Monaco two months before the war broke out, it was freely predicted that it would probably be only a few years before all criminal records in Europe would be classified on a dactyloscopic basis.
>
> "The controversy between finger-prints and measurements has worked an even greater chaos in American police-circles than in those of Europe. Accustomed as we are to the notorious backwardness of our cities in adopting improvements which promote efficiency, it is nevertheless painful to contemplate the fact that at the very time that European cities were discarding their Bertillon cabinets as superfluous, many of our police departments were busy installing them. The writer has recently been in three cities of size and importance that are this year inaugurating a Bertillon system under the impression that it represents the latest word in the scientific detection of criminals! Indeed, as has been previously remarked, in some American cities an identification-method seems to be looked upon by the police officials as a sort of charm or talisman, and in more than one department visited by the writer the boast was made that it had two identification-systems. The heads of these so-called bureaus of identification gloried in their possessions, even when they did not know how to hold a pair of calipers or how to classify finger-prints!
>
> "In the end, of course, Bertillon's ingenious system of identification will be discarded. As we here in America were backward in installing the new improvement, so I suppose we must be backward in letting the old encumbrance go. But about its going there can be no question. For many years it was undoubtedly of tremendous benefit to the police departments of all countries.
>
> "But its fundamental inferiority to the simpler, surer system of dactyloscopy makes inevitable its final downfall."

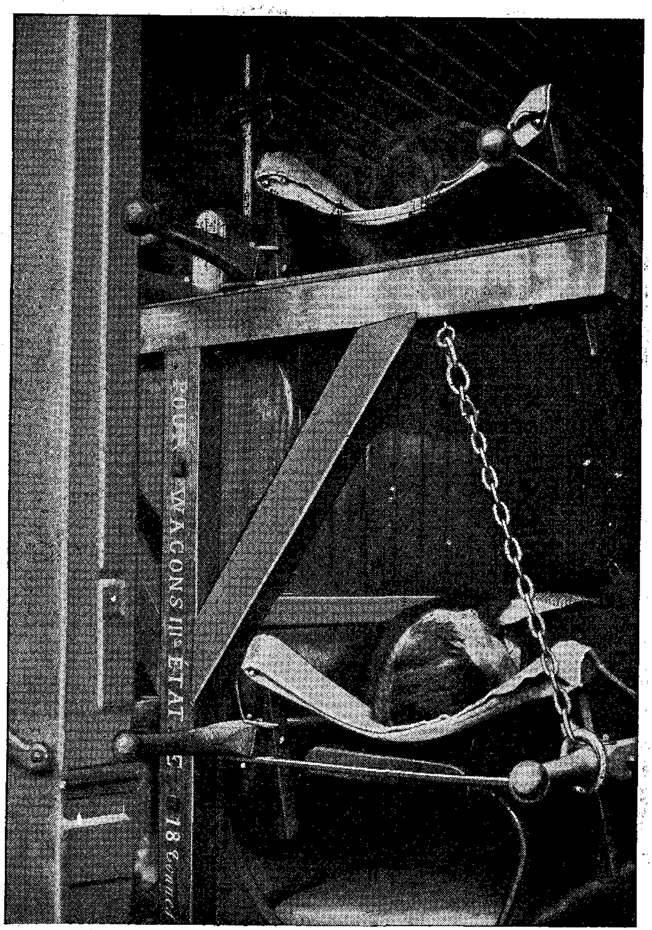
HOW THE WIRELESS PHONE WORKS

NO NEW PRINCIPLE was involved in the 4,600-mile wireless transmission of speech recently treated in these columns, and the feat was largely one of delicate mechanical adaptation and manipulation—an exploit in engineering rather than in pure science. An editorial writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, October 9) says that it bears the same relation to telephony as did the first wireless messages across the Atlantic to the early experiments of Marconi. Wireless telephony itself is even more remarkable than ordinary telephony. The variation of a continuous current in such a way as to produce speech is wonderful enough; but in wireless telephony there is no current. Speech is transmitted by variations of intensity in a series of electromagnetic waves succeeding each other with such inconceivable rapidity that they are themselves inaudible in the telephone. Audible vibrations of intensity are thus superposed upon inaudible electric vibrations—a conception difficult to realize in an imagination accustomed to more ordinary ideas. Says the editorial writer:

> "Wave telephony . . . impresses the untechnical mind as being about as near black magic as is permissible in this unimaginative age. In very fact it is extraordinary in theory even as in practise. There is something weirdly impressive in the idea of transmitting through space a large amount of electromagnetic energy at a frequency so high as to produce no sound in the receiver, and yet capable, by its far less rapid variations in intensity, of transmitting articulate speech. It gives even the jaded imagination of the engineer something of a shock to hear a wireless-telephone-transmitting station tune up for business, the loud singing growing shriller and fainter until at last it fades away into a mouse's squeak, and then, quite unheard, continues pouring out a stream of energy into space by the variations of which speech is transmitted.
>
> "Oscillations of 30,000 or 40,000 per second can produce no audible effect, and the frequency has to be carried even much higher than this before the individual wave-lengths become of the order of magnitude usual in long-distance wireless telephony; 50,000 oscillations per second means a wave-length of 6,000 meters, twice what is commonly employed in telegraphy. Thanks to the ingenuity of various inventors there are ample means, and have been for some time past, of getting a large amount of energy at such frequencies radiated from the antennæ.
>
> "The success of the recent experiments shows clearly that the single really difficult problem of wireless transmission of speech —that is, the control of a sufficient amount of energy by the transmitting device—has been successfully solved, but by what means this has been done has not yet been made public. For several years past it has been possible to get a sufficient output

of energy at the proper frequency, and the receiving-apparatus is relatively a simple matter. To produce, however, a telephone-transmitter capable of impressing the necessary modifications of current-intensity on a big scale has proved to be a very troublesome matter, and the group of engineers who have just won out deserve profound congratulation for their feat.

"Obviously wave-telephony over great distances will meet the same difficulties as ordinary wireless in the effects of atmospheric conditions, yet it gives a most beautiful solution of many problems of transmission of intelligence. It makes it possible to hold communications with ships over the whole width of the Atlantic and with isolated islands. Inasmuch as speech can be passed on from a wire line to a wireless stretch and then again to the subscriber, one can imagine, for example, calling up a correspondent in Bermuda or the Azores as comfortably as across the street. Of course, messages sent out can, in the present state of things, be heard by anybody who can tune in on the required frequency, which is inconvenient for some purposes. On the other hand, the receiving station can, with considerable success, limit its listening to messages coming from the direction of a particular station. It is quite impossible to forecast the limitations that may serve to hem in the sphere of wireless telephony, but it is most emphatically here as an accomplished fact, and is certain to find very many useful applications. How many, time alone can tell."



Courtesy of "The Railway Age Gazette," New York.

A "HOSPITALIZED" PASSENGER-CAR,

Showing a surgeon's device for carrying the wounded that made unnecessary the rebuilding of Continental passenger-cars.

The Electrical World (New York, October 9) thinks, however, that much remains to be done before feats such as this will bear practical fruit. It says:

"Telephony without wires has been unable to progress much beyond its early stages, however, through the lack of apparatus for modulating powerful high-frequency currents according to variations of the voice. The commercial carbon microphones handle at most a few watts, whereas for radio hundreds of watts should be controlled. The discovery and development of the vacuum-tube repeater have now provided the needed instrument; in this instance radiotelephony has fallen heir to that which was created for wire telephony. . . . . . .

"The greatest remaining problem in radiotelephony is that of overcoming atmospheric interference. This handicap also exists for the radiotelegraph, and until its solution is reached or approximated it will be impossible to make continuous commercial use of these most delicate receivers for radiocommunication, either by Morse or by voice. The accomplishment of the men working under Chief Engineer Carty, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in carrying to a successful demonstration the development and application of amplifiers in radiotelephony is, nevertheless, a work deserving the fullest appreciation. Distortion-free, non-depreciating trunk 'lines' are a great stride nearer to realization than was generally believed a few months ago."

WE STILL GO WEST

MEN OF OUR COUNTRY who are sufficiently worth while to get into "Who's Who" are still obeying Horace Greeley's classical advice to "go west." That there has been "a marked movement of distinguished persons" to the part of the United States west of the Mississippi is the conclusion drawn by Prof. Scott Nearing, once, but no longer, of the University of Pennsylvania, from a statistical study of the publication named above. Professor Nearing, who writes in *Science* (New York), believes that city life has nothing to do with this movement, which is a "logical reaction to the wide range of opportunity which the West affords." He explains that "Who's Who" is an excellent source of information for his investigation because each brief biography gives not only the subject's place of birth, but his present address. By comparing the two, for a large number of cases, the facts regarding the movements of great men may be ascertained. Writes Professor Nearing:

"A study of 'Who's Who' shows two distinct movements, one from the East and South to the North and West; the other from the country district and the small town to the great city. The great men born in the East and South have gone west in large numbers. At the same time, many of the leaders in city life came from outside the city.

"The movement of great men from the East to the West is strikingly apparent. Among 16,449 distinguished persons whose names appear in 'Who's Who,' over nine-tenths (91.6 per cent.) were born in the New England, Middle Atlantic States, the East North Central, South Atlantic, and East South Central States. This division includes roughly the territory east of the Mississippi River. Altho only one-twelfth of the distinguished persons were born west of this division-line, at the present time one-sixth (16.8 per cent.) reside there. . . . Apparently the northeastern section of the United States has lost heavily in favor of the extreme western portion of the country. Altho producing a negligible portion of the total distinguished persons, the Western States are gaining considerably through the migration of distinguished persons from their birthplace. . . . . . .

"There seems to be no question but that the great men of the present generation have been moving steadily westward. The older parts of the country produced them, but they have persistently found their way into the newer parts. Some critics will contend that this is merely another way of saying that the opportunities of the new territory brought out the latent abilities of those who went there. While such a view may have some justification, the fact can not be lost sight of that while the West was gaining so persistently the East was as steadily losing.

"The facts regarding the movement into the cities are less conclusive, but none the less significant.

"Of the four Northeastern States showing a larger number of distinguished persons now resident than the number native-born were Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois. In each of these States is at least one great city center of commerce and industry. Had this fact any influence upon the position of these three States? In order to answer this question, the consecutive names of 2,000 native-born persons were taken at random. Among this 2,000, 549 were born in cities of more than 100,000 population, and 1,365 are now resident in these cities. The figures for New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington show 317 born in these cities, and 791 now resident. The figures for New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Washington, Baltimore, and Chicago show 355 born and 851 now resident. The proportion absorbed by the larger cities is not, on the whole, greater than the proportion absorbed by urban as opposed to rural life.

"One thing the figures show conclusively, that there has been a marked movement of distinguished persons from the northeastern section of the United States to that section west of the Mississippi, and particularly that section included in the Pacific and Mountain States. City life is in no large sense responsible for this movement. It is evidently a logical reaction to the wide range of opportunity which the West affords."

SAVING LIVES BY RAILWAY

HOW THE FRENCH have equipped a system of 250 special ambulance-trains for carrying wounded men from the front to hospitals where they will be properly cared for is told by Walter S. Hiatt, special European correspondent of *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, October 8). As the war goes on, Mr. Hiatt tells us, the railroad stands out more and more clearly as the inalienable servant of the warring armies. In the beginning it served only as a carrier of troops and supplies, but now we have in addition, in France at least, an intricate hospital-train service, about which revolves every other service for the wounded. The careful and rapid transportation of troops all summer has been the means, Mr. Hiatt says, of saving a multitude of valuable lives, for the greatest enemy of the wounded soldier is infection, the bullet or shell having carried into the flesh soiled pieces of his clothing. It then becomes a race against time and distance to get the man into a real hospital where his wound can be washed and disinfected. As now organized the staffs of the hospital-trains undertake to wash the soldiers' wounds *en route* if necessary. We read, in substance:

"Beginning before the war with seven hospital-trains, kept almost for show, since nobody could foresee the need for hundreds of trains and thousands of specially equipped cars, sufficient to carry a half million wounded a month, there have been slowly prepared in France no less than 250 thoroughly equipped hospital-trains, composed of 4,000 cars, or one-thirteenth the total number of passenger-cars used on all the roads of the United States. The total capacity of these 250 trains is about 100,000 wounded. It is estimated that to date, including German wounded, nearly 1,500,000 men have been carried from the front to the hospitals in France in these trains.

"Each train is as perfectly organized as a hospital-ship. Each has its number, each has Red Cross emblems painted on every car, each its selected set of officers and nurses who never leave it, each its allowance for supplies, its special equipment, and its special duties.

"The wonderful part about this service is the minimum of cost for operation. Altho no less than $160,000,000 is being spent for the wounded this year, a comparatively small part of this money has gone into the hospital-trains. The organization controlling these trains is particularly remarkable in that it was born of a necessity which no one but railroad men could understand until the past spring. Literally millions upon millions of men and women, mindful of their own loved ones, have been and are giving of their time and their money to the wounded. But while everybody could visualize the need for stretchers, for additional hospitals, or for motor-ambulances for use on the battle-fields, or to meet trains at interior railway stations, and to carry the wounded to the hospitals, but few could understand that it was a matter of life and death to fit trains properly for the carrying of the wounded during a brief ten or twenty hours. So it was only this spring that there came any public realization of the need of organizing the work of the trains. The work that had been done had been carried on by a few railroad men and train-surgeons clamoring for money from public or private sources. Finally, they were understood, and each city of France began to contribute money; then a few Americans contributed money, and now, with the service in good order, funds are available from other quarters.

"The hospital-train on a large scale is really a new factor in railroading. Before this war, and as early as 1889, M. de la Morandiere, an engineer of the old Western Railway of France, built some model cars which were shown at the French International Exposition. Later a few trains were built in Belgium and Switzerland primarily for the purpose of transporting sick people to the medicinal springs at Lourdes, in the south of France."

Mr. Hiatt describes in detail the several stages of handling through which the wounded pass before they are finally distributed among the eighteen hospital districts of France. The whole firing-line, in the first place, is divided into sixteen ambulance regions. From these the wounded men are gathered up by stretcher-carriers and taken to a temporary field-station, where they are placed in automobile ambulances and directed toward a center known as the hospital of evacuation. The automobiles work in groups of eleven, but only four of these are used for carrying the wounded. One serves as a sterilization-organ, a second for radiographic purposes, a third carries medicinal and surgical supplies, and two others carry stretchers and coverings for 100 wounded. Another carries the camp equipment for the nurses, and also serves as a supply-carrier for provisioning the other ten ambulances. There are no less than 60 men detailed to such a group, including a chief surgeon, 7 assistants, 26 nurses, and 17 chauffeurs. Not a few of these Red Cross helpers are Americans, there being a total of 2,000 Americans helping all over France. To resume the quotation:

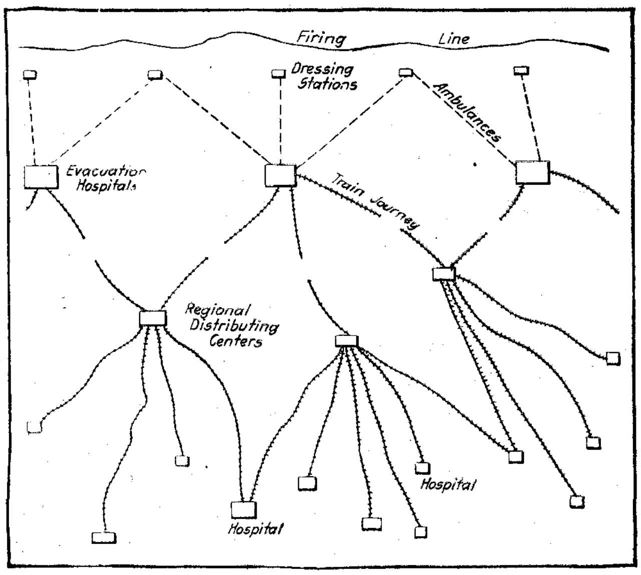


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW WOUNDED ARE DISTRIBUTED TO THE HOSPITALS IN THE VARIOUS PARTS OF FRANCE.

"These motors discharge their wounded at a point behind the lines known as the evacuation-center. The wounded are here tagged according to the gravity of their condition, a white card for a slight wound, a red for a serious wound, and a blue for a wound of medium gravity. Each wounded man is provided with a paper stating his condition, his company, his name, and the place where he was wounded, and is directed with his effects toward a general-distribution railroad-center. This intermediate transportation is made either by train, by automobile ambulance, or by hospital canal-boat, according to circumstances. There are nineteen of these great railway distribution-centers placed at intervals all over France, the total governed by nine divisional stations, which are in turn governed by the seventh direction of the Minister of War. The nineteen distribution-centers discharge their wounded in eighteen regions, one or more centers to a region.

"The wounded arrive at these centers in one of three kinds of trains—permanent rolling hospitals, semipermanent, or improvised. The permanent trains handle the badly wounded exclusively, the semipermanent the wounded which must lie down but are not yet considered in a very serious condition, and the improvised trains the wounded which are able to sit upright.

"Arrived in one of the eighteen regions, the wounded are then distributed according to their wounds in hospitals specially adapted for their treatment. The seriously wounded, say about the body, are sent to practically any general hospital, but those suffering from nervous shock, or eye-wounds, are generally directed to Paris, where the largest number of special hospitals are located."

LETTERS - AND - ART

OUR "ELEVATOR" METHOD OF CULTURE

WITH ALL THE MUSIC that is furnished us in opera and concert, with the majority of Europe's highest-priced musicians making us annual visits and going over the length and breadth of the land, we can not even yet, it appears, justly claim to be a musical people. "Music in America suffers, as so many other things do, from the desire to attain swiftly a superficial interest in many kinds of amusements," says Mr. Josef Stransky, the conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. He sees our attitude to music typified by our habit of using elevators instead of staircases. We seem to him to prefer to "use elevators to reach all spiritual and artistic enjoyment." He would have us rather walk up stairs and pause on each step, which he typifies further as "a separate phase of the development which is essential for full education." In *The Craftsman* (October) he tells how it may be done:

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JOSEF STRANSKY.

The orchestral conductor who thinks "The American nation should not let its youth slip by without filling the souls of the children with music."

"The way to love music, to increase its production, is to know it when you are young, young individually and young as a nation. It is much more difficult to prepare people to enjoy music after they are grown up and their minds have become crowded with various interests in life. The American nation should not let its youth slip by without filling the souls of the children with music. There is no reason why you should not have many great composers here, many creators of wonderful sound, new kinds of music fresh out of the heart of a new kind of civilization. 'Nature has a sound for every emotion'; so that in a world filled with new emotion the music of the people should be full of extraordinary new sounds and harmonies.

"But this will never come about until children *are taught music in the schools* and taught music in the homes just as they are in the Continental families. Children—all children—love music if it is presented to them with enthusiasm and simplicity. They clamor for it if the opportunity is given to them. Your schools should be full of the opportunity for children to have and to express themselves in musical notes. In fact, if the schools began this movement it would be forced into the families because the children would take it there, the children would demand musical environment once the schools opened up their hearts to it."

Mr. Stransky next recommends musical conversation, which, he thinks, should be more general in all social life. He shows how we have a pitiful substitute for it:

"You are bound to talk about the things you love, and talking about it widens your understanding. But what do you suppose the average young people ask me when I meet them of an evening or at an afternoon tea? I am always prepared to have them say, 'What music do you most enjoy conducting; what sculpture seems most significant to you, that of France or of the north of Europe; are you interested in modern painting or do you prefer the older school?' But that is not what happens to me at all. I am often asked if I dance the hesitation waltz; do I like it better than the tango; is the tango as popular in Germany as in America; do I find the one-step interesting, and so on? These are thought to be musical questions; but truly they are not the questions that music-lovers ask each other or talk about or think significant. So much of what you call entertainment in America is merely an 'opportunity for flirting.' Even music drowns soft conversation or affords opportunity for interesting dancing. It is 'the music of the flirt' that I find everywhere very popular.

"And this is not for a moment because the American women and young people who love music are not capable of the highest development. Many of them have already achieved it. I find a steady progress in musical interest, musical enthusiasm, and artistic culture; but as yet the young people here do not have their minds directed definitely enough in musical channels. I do not see groups of children standing about a piano in the twilight and singing to a mother's accompaniment; I do not see the boys of a neighborhood forming a small orchestra and playing really fine music as they do in France and Germany. And most extraordinary of all, I find so often that people, and especially young people, are satisfied with once hearing a beautiful piece of music.

"I was asked a short time ago what special musical features I would bring out this winter, and I spoke of the Bach and Beethoven festival, and especially of the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven. The man who asked me said, 'but I heard that once many years ago. It no longer interests me.' I could not refrain from answering, I do not believe that any one will ever know it well enough in the world. The content of the Ninth Symphony is the same as the content of the Bible. You don't hear it once for amusement, but again and again and again; 'Bach should be our daily food,' said Schumann once.

"I wish people would cease to go to great operas and concerts as they would to an entertainment; instead, go as they would to church for spiritual sustenance, for the furnishing of the human spirit, and go prepared to understand the music as people go prepared to understand spiritual truths, if they are religiously inclined."

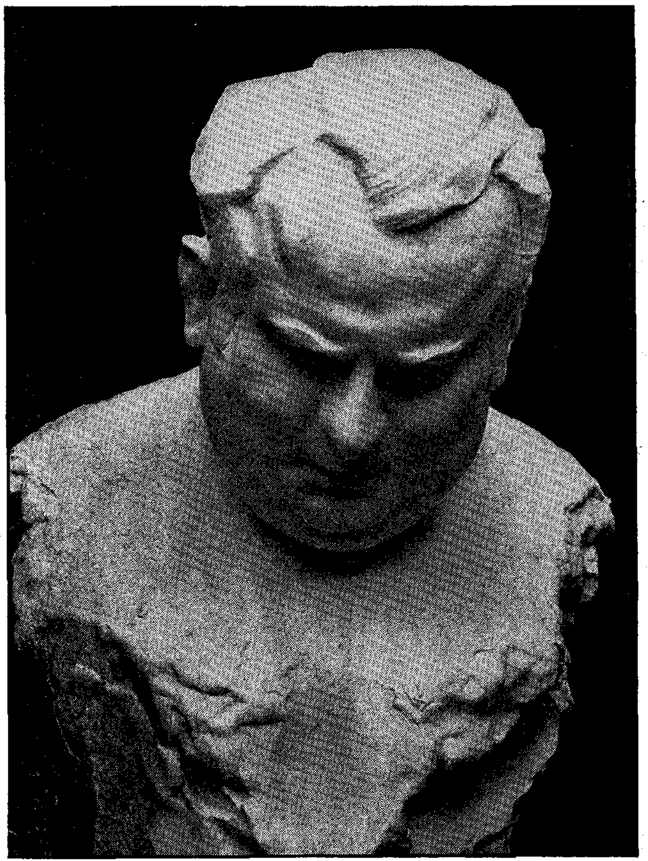
Little children should begin with good music and should go to hear "each thing until it is written on their hearts as clearly as on the musician's score." In other words, this musician asserts, "don't seek to ornament children's minds with a little musical decoration, but seek to enlarge their spirits with the wealth of beauty that music can bring to them." He goes on:

"I find that many American children want everything given to them; older people here sometimes are like that too. They are so accustomed to having the best music given to them, the best plays, art, and architecture, all without an effort on their part, that I sometimes wonder if this acceptance of the artistic wealth of the world without the striving for it does not account for a delayed musical attainment, for the fact that in the past America did not seek eagerly for her own art and literature. I believe it is a psychological truth that in every field of attainment we do not long retain that for which we have not struggled. If we are to have permanent joy in music we must struggle for the full understanding of it; we must become profoundly intimate with the spirit of Brahms, Beethoven, Wagner. We can not become a great painter or a great sculptor until, through sure understanding and appreciation, we have steeped ourselves in the sensitized temperament which produces beauty. A child should be taught to read music as he is taught to read books, for his own individual delight, for his development and increased spirituality."

A "KULTURBARBARIAN" RETORTS

THE SLURS so freely cast upon Germany by outside nations are eliciting some spirited replies. Some one, it seems, has referred to the Germans as "Kulturbarbarians," and in the Literary Supplement of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Carl Bleibtreu, a well-known writer now residing in Zurich, takes up the cudgels in behalf of his country. Mr. Bleibtreu's purview should presumably be wide, since the books already to his credit, as cited in *Wer Ist's*, are upon many themes of European culture, including works on English and French literature. He begins by remarking that "even American billionaires, Italian analphabets, and clever redskins have heard of German science." He urges that in spite of the fact that "John Bull and Uncle Sam, in their touching simplicity, usually recognize 'Anglo-Saxon' civilization only, and despise all foreigners as heartily as they do the Germans, at least to the Germans they pay the distinction of hate." "Cultivated people," he avers, "ought not to degrade the once-praised land of learning and music by regarding it as a sort of Siberia." Dr. Bleibtreu asserts that the average degree of cultivation of the populace outside the schools is in Germany vastly beyond that in foreign lands. The average man in France and England knows nothing of the history of his own land, let alone that of Germany, he declares. He then proceeds to analyze and compare the culture of Germany and other lands. He divides culture into three strata: the lowest, that of the populace, peasants, laborers, etc.; next the "half culture," which he explains is found among commercial travelers and their ilk; and finally, the highest culture, which is always necessarily international, and whose exponents in every country are on more or less equal terms.

Popular culture he estimates to be of a much higher order in Germany than elsewhere, declaring that peasants and workingmen almost without exception know the names of Frederick the Great, Bismarck, Luther, and Goethe, and have in the main correct historical conceptions, tho these may be colored by party feeling. Many of them read Schiller and many know the names of Shakespeare and Darwin, not to mention Napoleon. The Social Democracy has also endeavored to spread a highly significant, tho one-sided, culture among the populace. Half-culture or mediocre culture he also finds more wide-spread and more thorough in Germany, England coming next in the scale. He acknowledges, however, that also in Germany can be found that veneer which derives from the conversation-lexicon and the newspaper instead of hard study and the reading of serious books:


Courtesy of the New York "Evening Post."

ERNST LISSAUER,

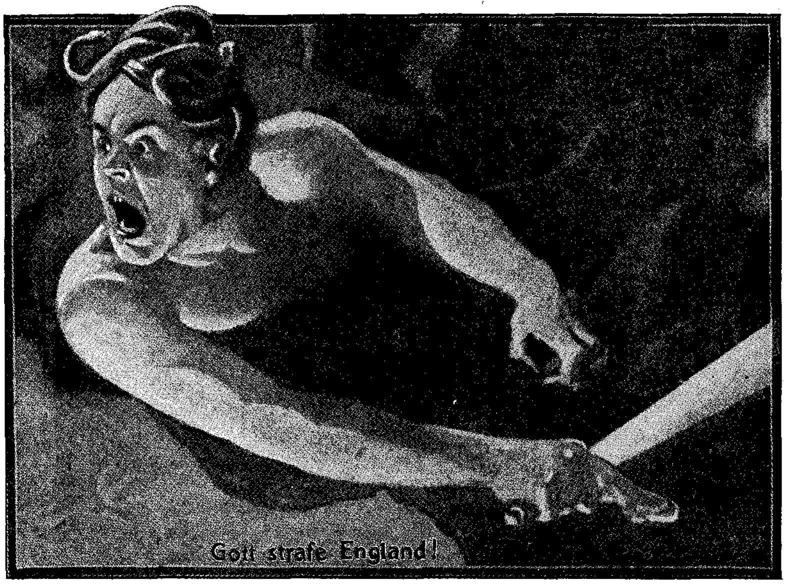
The far-famed and decorated German poet who made and repented later of making the much-quoted "Hymn of Hate."

"The thin layer of the most highly cultivated, in whom alone the highest culture resides, is of close resemblance in all countries. Even Russia produces such types; of the latter Turgenef is an example, and Tolstoi in much less degree; not so the genius Dostoyefsky, entirely rooted in stubborn Russian soil. Such cultivation is necessarily international, without sacrificing its national character. But measured by this yardstick the foreign countries make a poor showing. Renan and Taine in France, Carlyle in England, must be taken as the exceptions who were really just to the German nature, while with us, on the other hand, there is an almost morbid preference for honoring foreign art. In any case we find here the deep-lying difference that the highly cultivated foreigner has at best a very imperfect knowledge of German history and literature, while the German knows at least the fundamentals of foreign cultures."

The professor maintains, too, that the German is far superior in his knowledge of foreign tongues to men of other nations, with the exception of Slavs, Scandinavians, and the Dutch, but he argues that with growth of political power a nation always insists on its own tongue being used in international parleys, and says this is increasingly the case with Germany. He proceeds:

"With the exception of Schiller and Goethe, foreign countries know only Heine as a German poet, whereas Dickens, Bulwer, Balzac, G. Sand, etc., and later Zola, Maupassant, Daudet, have found countless German readers. Shakespeare and earlier Byron have found a deeper understanding among us than in their motherland.

"What foggy ideas 'cultivated' foreigners have of the development of German history is shown by their conception of the German Empire as a


Gott strafe England!

AN AUSTRIAN PICTURE POST-CARD.

The English *Daily Mail*, posing as a detached art-critic, thinks this conception of hate superior to most German pictorial representations.

young parvenu, while the fact is that from the Carolingians to the Thirty Years' War we were the only significant political Power. Through the Hanseatic League we ruled the seas long before Holland and England, and, next to Italy, we had the *richest culture as well as, in the cities, the greatest material* well-being."

Mr. Bleibtreu is not without appreciation of the fine qualities of the English gentleman, with the quoted definition: "gentle in his manliness, manly in his gentleness," which we are told fits many Englishmen, tho in others the love of mammon, and the spirit-killing nature of sport, etc., have left only its shell.

"And now we ask: Could there have been anything more undignified, more unmannerly, than the tone of the English press during the first phases of the world-war? One thinks of Byron's witticism: A true Briton would rather hear ten lies about a foreign land than one truth about England. Tho we do not admire the German manners in social intercourse, partly too formal and partly too loud and pushing, and prefer the English model, never indelicate . . . or too familiar, the world-war proves *amazingly that at great moments there is a reversal* of rôle. In England (to be silent about France) rough abuse, boasting, calumny, vulgar behavior of the leaders as well as the masses, in Germany the most distinguished dignity and calm, except that here and there through literary slips hate of England broke out, which, however, never burst into acts of hate. Who marched at the head of civilization here? Who showed good manners here?"

Finally, Dr. Bleibtreu asks whether there may have been a tiny grain of justification for the disaffection against Germany in other lands, remarking that "we wish to take the mote out of our own eye as well as the beam out of the brother's eye." And this brings him to the admission that German officials and officers from a Brahman-like caste to a degree not known in more Western States.

"But this 'bureaucracy,' this 'militarism,' are historic necessities; these alone make possible the rigid organization which can conquer the world-conspiracy. Officials and military men often think too highly of themselves, the socially subordinate position of our press and literature makes a bad impression in other countries. But here again there has been unmeasured exaggeration. No one denies that the personal social freedom of the British is superior to that of Continental conditions. . . . The quest of titles and orders is rife elsewhere too. That literature is treated like a step-daughter among us is due to the fact that our culture is more scientific than artistic. . . . This is what injures us most in other countries."

EXPLAINING "BOCHE"

A FEW WEEKS AGO we printed an article from the pen of Mr. Marion Reedy, in which Kipling was taken to task. Among other offenses in Mr. Reedy's view was Kipling's continual use of the word *Boche* for German. Mr. Reedy felt the word was too obscure in meaning to be warranted for use by so eminent a writer. So some light is shed for both of them by Mr. Warren B. Blake, who quotes the Parisian playwright, Mr. Maurice Donnay, to the effect that "the word *boche* is not a war-creation." It was already in the popular vocabulary, tho not in the dictionary of the French Academy. Mr. Donnay describes it as a "telescope word," like *autobus*, formed from *automobile* and *omnibus*. Taking the French word for German, *Allemand*, and adding *caboche* (thieves' cant for 'head') we get *Alboche*, which was speedily shortened to *boche*. In *Reedy's Mirror* (St. Louis), Mr. Blake writes:

"Mr. Donnay is well pleased with this *trouvaille;* he finds it equally pleasing to ear and eye and a fine piece of onomatopœia. 'It is the noise,' he explains, 'made by a fat man jumping with both big feet together into blood and mud.' From *boche*, indeed, Mr. Donnay derives other substantives: *bochie, bochisme, bocherie, bochonneries*. All this in an article contributed to the Paris *Figaro* of April 10, 1915.

"In calling the Prussian invader a *boche*, the Frenchman then pictures a 'square-head.' This is no worse than the 'round-head' of the English civil wars. Is it worse than the 'rumps'? Is it worse than 'Johnny Reb' or 'Johnny Yank'? We don't mind these names now, whichever side of the Mason and Dixon line we inhabit. Indeed, every war enriches the language—just as military campaigns enlarge the dietary. I believe that both English and German cookery will be improved as a result of the contact of British troops and German prisoners with the best cooking of the world—that of France.

"I realize that the etymology of *boche* which I have given above will be disputed. According to a Scottish correspondent of the London *Spectator* (September 4, 1915), the word is ultimately derived from the Low Latin *boscia, boscium* (cf. Latin *bucca*—'cheek'—and French *bouche*—'mouth'). Thence was drawn, according to this etymologist, the word variously spelled in the patois of Picardy, Normandy, and Lower Brittany *boche, bosche*, and *bos* (*bosen*). The impolite meaning here is 'ulcer.' It is worth noting that some few years ago a young Alsatian was put on trial at Dessau for writing the word *Boche* in derision of the Kaiser. Whatever he meant by it, he was punished. That is the safest way with any one suspected of being a neologist in conquered territory.

"One of the French weekly papers announced last spring that it never used either the word *boche* or the word *poilu* ('hairy one')—the latter being popularly applied to the bearded, trench-hardened veterans of the French Army. This announcement was made rather proudly, as if the use of these words reflected somewhat upon other editors' erudition or good taste. But the word *poilu*, at least, is no innovation. Even if it were, it would supply a deficiency. It is comparable to a substantive contributed to the French dictionary by the Napoleonic wars—*grognard* (originally, as adjective, 'growling'; as slang substantive, member of the Imperial Guard).

"Such a word as *grognard* or *poilu* has something of the quality of affectionate abuse."

DOUBTS OF A POSSIBLE ARMISTICE

AMERICA has not often suffered from too high an appreciation by foreign peoples. Being younger in years she has expected to have her faults pointed out to her with frankness. Now there seems to be at least some danger that her virtues shall be too much magnified. At least Mrs. Gertrude Atherton seems to fear that for us since she points out reasons why America is not likely to accept the high rôle suggested by an eminent European author and humanitarian, Baroness Leonie de Rauch. The latter has recently made in the New York *Tribune* an appeal in behalf of an armistice among the European belligerents. Despairing of immediate peace the Baroness seems to think that a three-months' armistice would give a chance for the warring nations to think things over so that they would be disinclined to go back to fighting again. America, in her view, is just the nation to propose this and probably would be able to persuade the combatants to accede. Her state of mind and convictions on this important subject are perhaps better depicted by her sister in letters, Mrs. Atherton, who writes to *The Times*. Of the Baroness we read:

"She has now been several months in this country and has conceived a most exalted opinion of it, an opinion founded largely on the early history of the United States, on what a country of such beginnings and achievements should be, and upon the reasonably large number of highly civilized friends she has made since her arrival. She finds it hard to understand why such a people have not revolted against the barbarous condition of affairs in Europe, boycotted the belligerents, visited them with our wrath. It is not only our duty, as she conceives it, to use our concerted influence to force the warring powers to call a halt and take three months to think it over, but it should be our master and our universal inclination."

Alas, exclaims our eminent American writer, "if we are Americans we are all the descendants of Europe; we have her traditions in our blood, and are made up of precisely the same mental ingredients which in their sum is called human nature." Thus:

"We are greedy, extravagant, sentimental, practical, generous when our imaginations are excited, and quite ingenuously selfish when the novelty has worn off—as witness the slow response to the sufferings of Poland—and, in spite of much tall talk, for ourselves first, last, and all the time. So is every other nation on earth, only we are less hypocritical about it—or shall I say more naive? We have surface virtues and rooted divergences from the higher ideals, and we have an infinity of surface faults and sound, immovable principles underneath. We go our own way, and it is a national policy to let Europe manage her own affairs."

For reasons like the following, Mrs. Atherton can not see the United States, "either centrally or generally," putting its "full deliberative strength into a demand upon the warring powers to declare an armistice":

GERTRUDE ATHERTON,

Who tells us why America has "not revolted against the 'barbarous conditions of affairs in Europe."

"(1) Great Britain never would consent. No one knows better than she that with a Russian winter coming on an armistice would give Germany more satisfaction than anything else except victory. Moreover, the Germans do as they are told and the British do not. When the armistice was over, the Central Powers, refreshed and recuperated, would march back to the trenches singing '*Deutschland über Alles*,' and Tommy Atkins, after three months' loafing and drinking, or enjoying the delights of home, might have come to the conclusion that the game was not worth the trenches and refuse to return. He might, indeed, employ his leisure in remaking internal history. Great Britain knows perfectly well that, avoiding revolutions, there is no question of which side will win in the end, and she will do nothing so stupid as to give the enemy such a magnificent advantage as an armistice.

"(2) It would be opposed, silently perhaps, but still opposed, by the business men of this country. Last year, just as the United States, after several years of depression, was on the turn it was almost paralyzed by the outbreak of the European War. For nearly a year this gloomy condition prevailed, but now the turn has come and business is booming. And by no means in war-supplies only. The other day, when buying furniture, I asked how soon I could have certain things that had to be specially made. 'Not for three weeks, and, indeed, you may be lucky to get them in six,' the man replied. When I demanded why it should take so long for comparatively simple work, he replied: 'Well, prosperity struck the country suddenly, you see. The factories are running day and night, and can't begin to supply the demand.'"

Mrs. Atherton conjures up the vision of the American business man consenting to a condition that would paralyze the country a second time. With the prospect of thousands of men thrown out of work the laboring class, she thinks, would be "the first to oppose an armistice which threatened to prolong itself into a permanent peace." All this is very terrible, of course—

"It should not be, but it is; that is the point. The reasons are not complicated. Only a select few in the world to-day are really civilized; the masses, even the educated masses, are almost primitive, driven by the primitive emotions and desires. Moreover, only the densely ignorant are unfamiliar with history, and what is history but warfare? What are the pictures that leap into the mind when recalling any period of history? Battles. Therefore, as soon as we recovered from our initial horror—the result of that fine veneer which a laudable desire for civilization has spread over the surface of life—we unconsciously settled back into the belief that war, not peace, is the normal condition of mankind, realized that we happen to be living in great history for once instead of reading about it between calf. Moreover, from being outraged, we have become intensely interested—unless we happen to be unintelligent—and even wonder if we shall ever be able again to take the same interest in the first page of our daily newspaper after the war is over.

"And when will that be? Has it occurred to any of the prophets that we may be entering upon one of those war-cycles, so familiar in written history? Heaven knows I am no prophet, but I recognize this possibility, for the tangle in Europe grows more complicated daily. Germany can not win, but it will take many years to crush her. We shall grow more philosophical, and more so, even the peace-at-any-pricers. Nothing is so blunting as habit, and Europe fighting will become Europe normal. And if at any time we are threatened—to the extent of actual war—our one idea will be to win, to kill, to annihilate, and we could witness the burning of the enemy's fleet in flames of oil without turning a humanitarian hair. I am sorry that the Baroness de Rauch will be disappointed in us, for she has a noble mind and a noble style, but she will accept us as we are and like us none the less."

Mrs. Atherton's letter makes "the chill run down the spine" of the Baroness Leonie de Rauch, so the latter says in a letter immediately following in the same paper. If Mrs. Atherton's letter "be the thought of the American people," says the Baroness, "then mankind's general and only goal on earth is to devour each other." She prefers "to see them in the fray openly barbaric than fatten themselves on the profit of slaughter." Further:

"In the good as well as in the bad things of this world there is a logical sequence. What America does to-day, thinking it for her prosperity, can become in its logical consequences her curse. It grieves me to see that you send this people—a people not of yesterday but of to-morrow—back to uncivilization. Your article is a statement, but not an argument. You preach war as the normal condition, with the simple explanation that human nature is so. The greatest men who have existed have made their spirit concrete in words and deeds to tame the brutality of man. And now in the twentieth century after Christ, when each century has added through battles and blood its stone to the pyramid of culture, shall we quietly endure that this witness of human progress be destroyed through battles and blood?

"Civilization is an effort—physically and morally. To send back a people to the slums of ideas is like a tragic burial of everything we have cherished. People in general naturally would exult in their bestial freedom, and all those noble souls who have suffered for a higher level appear simply ridiculous and useless, and must discover a new earth where a better species can be raised. But fortunately you contradict yourself in saying that the faults of the American people are on the surface, and their sound, immovable principles underneath, and that they go their own way. It seems to me that actions always grow out of and are dependent upon principles. How can you separate your acts from your moral feelings? And why should the crude opinion of the masses predominate over higher ideals? Policy in its cold calculation has always been the bad stepmother of warm-hearted humanity. . . .

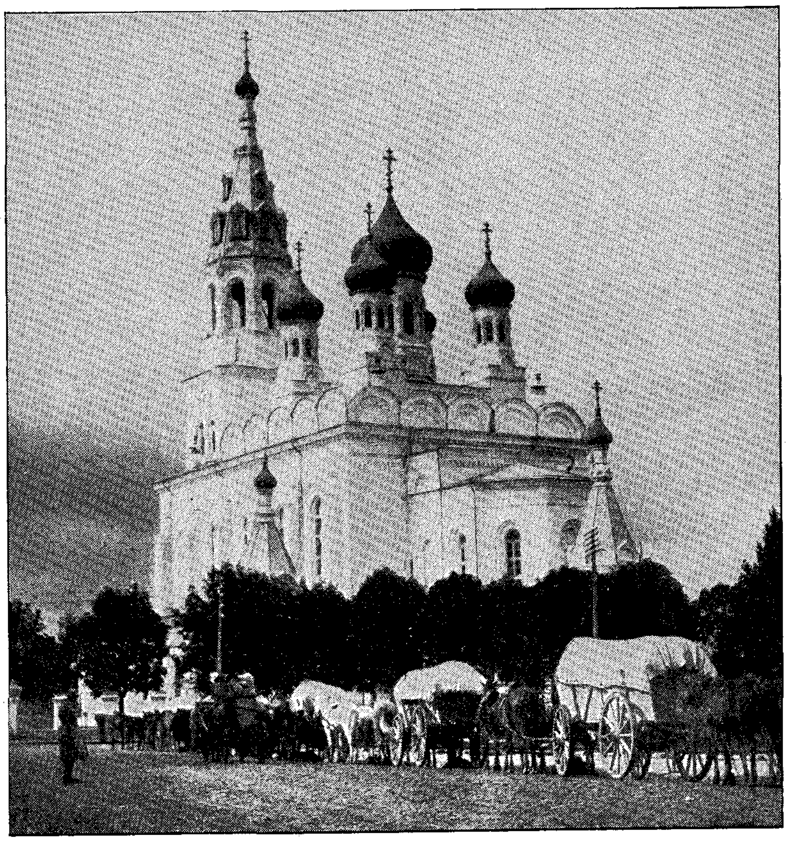
"Of course an armistice would have to have its strict and limited laws, and the ruling of such an exceptional condition can be left entirely to the high-minded men who in their immovable impartiality have the force to be the leader of peace congresses in the midst of the tumult of war. For myself, I can not cease to like a people whose primitive grandeur has awakened the greatest hope in me, and I give them the credit of having the courage and the strength necessary to stop the runaway horse which Europe is in its madness.

"I believe you, my dear and wonderful Gertrude Atherton, the most splendid brain, but I wish you a little of Old-World sentimentality."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE HOLIDAY FOR THEOLOGY

AS IF TO OFFSET the strenuousness of her other occupations, Europe is taking a holiday in one—theology. So to a lesser extent is America, says the editor of *The Hibbert Journal* (October). Publishers' lists show an "enormous reduction" in the number of theological books issuing from the press, he declares, and one theological journal has had to suspend publication for lack of material. For fourteen years, he tells us further, a continuous and ever-growing stream of articles on 'theology, philosophy, and religion" found its way from all quarters of the globe to *The Hibbert Journal*. Almost on the day the war broke out the stream, already "grown to the dimensions of a torrent," showed a sudden check. It soon became and has since remained "a mere trickle." Other streams, he admits, gushed forth; a "new theology" began to form around the war itself, "but so different from the old, both in topics and method, and in the persons from whom it originated, as to suggest the conclusion that many of our former friends, the theologians of antebellum days, were taking or being forced to take, a holiday." He brings together some of the reasons for this state of affairs:



A FINE EXAMPLE OF RUSSIAN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE,

Standing in Grodno in the present war-area and happily escaping destruction.

> "In the first place, we have the fact that the theological forces of Germany are for the moment immobilized. For well-nigh a century Germany has been the source, or the chief source, of the movements and 'tendencies' which have kept the theological mind of the world in a state of perpetual unrest. There is no denying the immense contributions which German thinkers have made to theological science in all its departments. But these contributions have been so numerous, so disturbing, so various, so inconsistent among themselves, so short-lived in their popularity, and so rapidly displaced by their contraries, that to follow them was to dance attendance on a feather tossed by the wind. I am not in the least concerned to underestimate the debts which so many of us owe to individual German thinkers; but I do not hesitate to say that the net result on British theology of the paramount German influence has been to produce a degree of confusion and unrest which have done damage to a science which, more than any other, requires a calm atmosphere to produce its best results. Nor can there be a doubt that our habit of leaning on the German prop, and supporting our arguments by German foot-notes, have greatly restricted the range of our own originality, and in some cases smothered it altogether.
>
> "And now, all of a sudden, that prop has been knocked away from us. The German output of new theology has ceased, so far as we are concerned. The old supply indeed—the accumulations of many years—still occupies our shelves and still provides a source of borrowing and reference. But the old has always required the new to freshen it, and this being no longer forthcoming there is a certain stagnancy in the waters, and our borrowings are more reluctant in consequence. The age of German foot-notes is on the wane. And besides all this there is a deeper feeling, having its root in certain human instincts of which even theology occasionally feels the force. Strive as we may against illogical prejudice, we must yet confess that the intellectual eminence of Germany in the field of theology is challenged, and to some extent already discredited, by its association with the spectacle of present German conduct. True, the association of ideas does not work logically; but it works powerfully, and it can not be expected that with the vision of the sinking *Lusitania* fresh in mind we can feel much confidence in the spiritual guidance of men who either justified that massacre or abstained from condemning it. This, indeed, does not apply to German theologians— . . . who are no longer living to tell us what they think of such crimes; but the influence of German thought, as a whole, will of a surety be greatly impaired if we are driven to the position that the only German thinkers whom it is safe to follow are the dead ones."

The editor of *The Hibbert Journal* pictures for us the present world as one where the laws and formulas of the old will not apply. "A time in which men do not know what to make of human nature, nor of the world-order, is one in which theological speculation will be held up." Men can not make propositions about God until they are sure that these are in harmony with the propositions they have to make about themselves and about their environment. He is confronted with absurd and confounding contradictions:

> "One effect of the war has been (this, I think, may be said with confidence) to challenge many of our preexisting notions of human nature and to confuse greatly our vision of the world. We don't quite know what to think, what to say, about either. Our anthropology is at sea in one direction; our cosmology in another. The war is the work of human nature; it originated in human nature, and is carried on by human nature. What comment, then, on human nature, what light on its 'value,' its position in the hierarchy of being, is offered by this, the latest, of human nature's works? 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' We hesitate in the answer. We look on the heroism and self-sacrifice which are being so variously displayed, and we feel that our former estimate of man was not nearly high enough. A moment later, however, we are imprest by the enormous stupid-

ity of the whole proceeding; we see the wild fury of the nations, the blood-lust, the cruelty; we hear the whole world roaring with lies, with execrations and the gnashing of teeth, and our impulse now is to place man at the very bottom of the animal creation—nay, outside the animal creation altogether, perhaps among the fiends. In like manner our vision of the world in which these things are happening oscillates between extremes. The heroism and the self-sacrifice are phenomena within the world-order, and the vision of these things brings moments of exaltation when we seem to be living in the home of the gods. But the world-order is implicated also on the other side of the picture, and, shifting the angle of vision so as to bring this into prominence, we can hardly resist the feeling that we are in hell already. Is the world good? Is the world bad? Hardly a day passes but we are ready to shout an affirmative answer to both questions. Meanwhile our speculations about God are held in abeyance; the time for them will not come until we have recovered our lost bearings in the actual world. Let us first know what kind of a world it is in which we are living, and whether our human nature has or has not the force to establish the thing it believes to be good."

The history of the last fifteen months, he declares, "provides a sad comment on the moral achievement up to date." Thus:

"Whether or no we have overestimated the moral capacities of human nature, it seems certain that we have overestimated the actual degree of its moral progress. We have been too prone to measure progress by the doctrines which moralists were teaching, and have failed to ask ourselves how much of this teaching was being actually learned by the world at large. 'Brotherhood,' for example, has been inculcated everywhere, and this has lulled many of us into a belief that 'brotherhood' was not far from being an accomplished fact. Events have shown us the extent of our error. In morals, as in other things, there is often a wide discrepancy between what is being taught and what is being learned; and the war has opened our eyes to this in the case of our humanitarian principles. Much, no doubt, may be said on the other side. The war has provided an astonishing revelation of man's capacity to sacrifice himself for an ideal. But what ideal? Had we been in earnest with the pursuit of moral excellence, our ideal would have been one which would have rendered this war impossible. Consider only one among the multitudes of causes which produced the present crisis—I mean the enormous amount of deliberate lying which went on in certain places, high and low. Had not the liars done their deadly work the war would never have taken place; and even now would cease automatically if all the newspapers, orators, professors, statesmen, kaisers, and other users of language in Europe were to speak the truth consistently for a week on end. So brief an exercise of veracity is no extravagant demand to make of a group of civilized nations which for many centuries have been pursuing moral excellence, or at least evolving morally, under the guidance of Christian teachers, Greek philosophers, and Gothic metaphysicians. . . . . . .

"Who, then, can doubt that if the pursuit of moral excellence is to turn out a success, man will have to do much better in the future than he has ever done in the past? There is no reason why he should not. . . . It may be that the issue of events will be such that we shall be able to look back on this tragedy as the most splendid episode of history and a crowning evidence of the nobility of man. That will be good for the theology of moral excellence. But this is by no means sure, and can only happen if certain forces, not yet victorious, get the upper hand."

"THE DANGEROUS AGE"

THE RELIGIOUS PERILS of middle-aged people have occurred simultaneously to two religious journals—in Chicago and Philadelphia. The Church has never quite known how to preach to middle-aged people, says the editor of *The Biblical World* (Chicago, September), and, for some reason, the case of middle age, which a Scandinavian writer made famous a few years back as the "dangerous age," occupies also the attention of *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia). Both point out that it is comparatively easy for the young man "to be got over the slippery paths of the early years"; and the Church knows how to deal with him. Besides its "words of admonition for the young," the Church has its "visions of consolation for the old." It has, moreover, "known how to deal with sick people and what to do with dead people; it has christened infants and married their parents"; but "the strong, the vigorous, the middle-aged people alone seem somehow to have had their religious needs overlooked." The peril of his position is seen by Charles Allen Dinsmore, who points out in *The Recorder* that "the temptations of middle life are deadlier than those of early manhood"; his perils are "of the spirit." "They are less gross, but more reptilian and insidious." That is why "so many good men break down in the midst of the years." For—

FRENCH CHURCH RUINED BY FRENCH SHELLS.

Coming in the way of the shell-fire after the German occupation, the French, to advance their lines, were obliged to add to the destruction wrought by the enemy in the invaded country.

"These are the years of waning enthusiasm. Youth is generous and ardent, ambitious of achievement. Young men are susceptible of moral appeal. By middle life one has learned how mighty is the pressure to bring one's ideals down to the dead level of character. He finds that to follow his highest conceptions of duty and honor involves constant misunderstanding and sacrifice. The price he is paying for righteousness appals him, and he concludes to aim lower and be more comfortable. Moreover, the years have revealed his limitations. It is a serious moment when a man realizes that he is only an atom. Then he confronts the temptation to give up lofty endeavor and to look first after his own interests. It is a critical moment in the race of life when one loses his first wind. He is apt also to lose his enthusiasm and drop out of the running. But if he resolutely continues, he soon taps a fresh reservoir of energy and presses on with vigor and joy. There is no more crucial period in life than the period when one's early enthusiasms are a spent force, and one is learning to fall back on the steady convictions of the spirit."

An enlargement of this point of view is seen in the article of *The Biblical World*, where is shown the man of middle age who "wants to be respectable and righteous," but is conscious that "if it came to a choice between the two he knows it would be hard to choose to be righteous":

> "But suppose the test is between respectability and unrighteousness. He feels that temptation far more keenly than when he was a young man. It is easier for a middle-aged man to go wrong than it is for a young man. The middle-aged man lives in the present, in the world of temptation. If he keeps his business position and his conventional status in society, if he does not come to a public break with the decencies of life, he can maintain respectability and unrighteousness even when his unrighteousness is not altogether hidden. Does he not need religion? . . . . . .
>
> "The middle-aged Christian is tempted to look with ill-concealed apprehension at changes in the social order which for business reasons he would much prefer to have remain unchanged. He is ready to send money to Christianize the civilization of China, but feels that the institutions of his home land should be kept free from changes involved in Christian idealism. It is the business of the Church, he says, to stand for the 'simple gospel'—a message which too often he does not recognize when once he hears it preached. For the middle-aged Christian is likely to prefer not the old but the middle-age gospel."

The article ends with a note of warning to the man of middle age and a hint of the difficulty he presents for the Church that accepts his services:

> "It is a sad situation when a good cause is unworkable until certain good people die."

CATHOLIC FEELING OVER CARRANZA

DESPITE THE FACT that the Carranza Government, now recognized by President Wilson, has given its pledge to "respect everybody's life, property, and religious beliefs without other limitations than the preservation of public order and the observance of the institutions in accordance with the laws in force and the Constitution of the Republic," the officials of the Wilson Administration are said to know that "influential Catholic interests in this country do not regard this pledge as sufficient." The Catholic view as understood in Washington, so a dispatch to the New York *Sun* makes clear, is that "Carranza's pledges leave it altogether to his own whim as to the degree of religious tolerance which he will extend." Furthermore, the pledge, it is contended, "while holding out some promise of religious liberty to the individual, does not contain satisfactory assurances of Carranza's future attitude toward religious orders in Mexico or toward the priests and nuns." Catholics insist that more definite pledges are necessary before they can entertain hope for real tolerance, and they desire the State Department to obtain from Carranza "definite assurances of the religious tolerance in Mexico such as exists in the United States." The dispatch proceeds:

> "The State Department has taken the stand that it can not demand any pledge from Carranza beyond the ones he has given. They say they can not insist on assurances from Carranza which go beyond the limitations imposed by the Mexican Constitution itself. They point to the following articles of the Constitution of 1857 as being applicable:
>
> "'Article 1. The State and Church are independent of each other. The Congress shall not enact laws establishing or prohibiting any religion.
>
> "'Article 5. The State can not permit effect to be given to any contract, pact, or agreement having for its object the restraint, the loss, or the irrevocable sacrifice of the liberty of man, whether on account of work, of education, or of religious vows.'
>
> "The law, therefore, does not recognize monastic orders and can not permit their establishment, whatever be the denomination or object for which they are sought to be established. Neither shall any contract be permitted in which a man stipulates for his own proscription or exile.
>
> "'Article 27. Religious corporations and institutions, of whatever character, denomination, duration, or object, and civil corporations which are under the direction or patronage or administration of the former or of the ministers of any sect shall have no legal capacity to acquire the ownership of or to administer any other real estate than the buildings which are destined immediately and directly to the service or purpose of such corporations or institutions. Neither shall they acquire or administer funds secured by real estate.'
>
> "The State Department seems to be inclined to the view that the Carranza pledges cover the ground inside the limitations imposed by the Constitution, and that, tho far short of what would be desirable, they can not demand that Carranza go further."

Tho no formal representations have been made by Church authorities to the State Department, the Catholic expression of disapproval of Carranza's recognition has been wide-spread. Cardinal Gibbons is quoted as saying that he does not think "this or the recognition of any of the other military leaders would bring the peace that we pray for every day." *The Catholic Review* (Baltimore), in regretting the Government's decision, says:

> "It has been very clearly demonstrated that Carranza, from his career and character, is a man wholly unfit for the task of reestablishing justice, freedom, and stability in Mexico. Let us hope the public, for lack of sources of information possest by the President, has been deceived in its appreciation of the Mexican general or bandit. We await the outcome with foreboding and apprehension, yet not without hope for the best."

The Catholic News (New York) takes up the point formerly advanced by Carranza as the reason of his attitude to the Church:

> "It would seem that the American Catholic protests against Carranza and Mexican leaders of his type have been unavailing. Carranza has maintained that the priests in Mexico have meddled in politics, and he and his followers say this meddling has brought all their troubles on them. As a matter of fact, the Catholic Church has been tied hand and foot in Mexico by antireligious legislation for many years, and, even if they wanted to, the priests could not meddle in politics. No Mexican anticlerical has been so foolish as to claim that the nuns who conduct the schools and the charitable institutions have interfered in politics. And yet these unoffending nuns have had to endure unspeakable indignities at the hands of Carranza's followers. The simple fact is that the bandits in power in Mexico to-day want to destroy the Catholic Church if they can because they know the Church will never countenance their lawlessness."

Bitter, too, is the invective of *The Morning Star* (New Orleans) against the President for his recognition of—

> "the bandit, the cutthroat, the outlaw, the avowed persecutor of the Catholic Church, the robber and despoiler of her sanctuaries, schools, convents, and hospitals, the murderer of priests, the leader of vandal hordes whose nameless outrages and indignities to pure, consecrated nuns and defenseless women and children show the vicious darkness of his soul: Venustiano Carranza, whose name must ever stand for all that is blackest and vilest and most degrading in the pages of Mexican history."

Its declared policy for the future is thus stated:

> "Mr. Wilson's recognition of Carranza, the avowed enemy of the Catholic Church, is an insult to the Catholics of this country. It is a direct challenge to them, and we hope that not only Catholics, but every true lover of religious freedom, for which the glorious flag of our country stands, will give him such an open answer at the polls as will prove to him that no President of the United States can so flagrantly ignore the lawful and respectful request of 16,000,000 fellow citizens without paying the penalty.
>
> "This is the only way open to Catholics in which they can take up the gauntlet thrown down by the President."

The Pittsburg *Observer*, more tempered in its tone, declares:

> "This recognition of Carranza is a victory for the sects that have openly as well as secretly been exerting their influence at Washington in his behalf for a long time; and it is a gross insult to the Catholic citizens of this Republic."

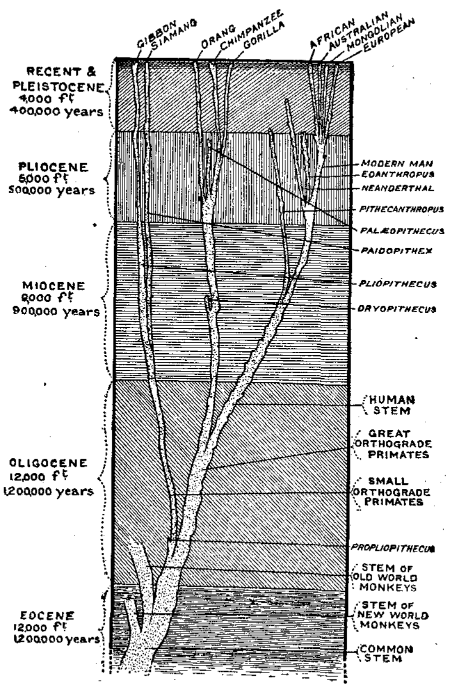
REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THE COMMON ANCESTRY OF MAN AND THE HIGHER APES

Keith, Arthur (M.D., LL.D.). The Antiquity of Man. 8vo, pp. xx–519. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1915. $2.50 net.

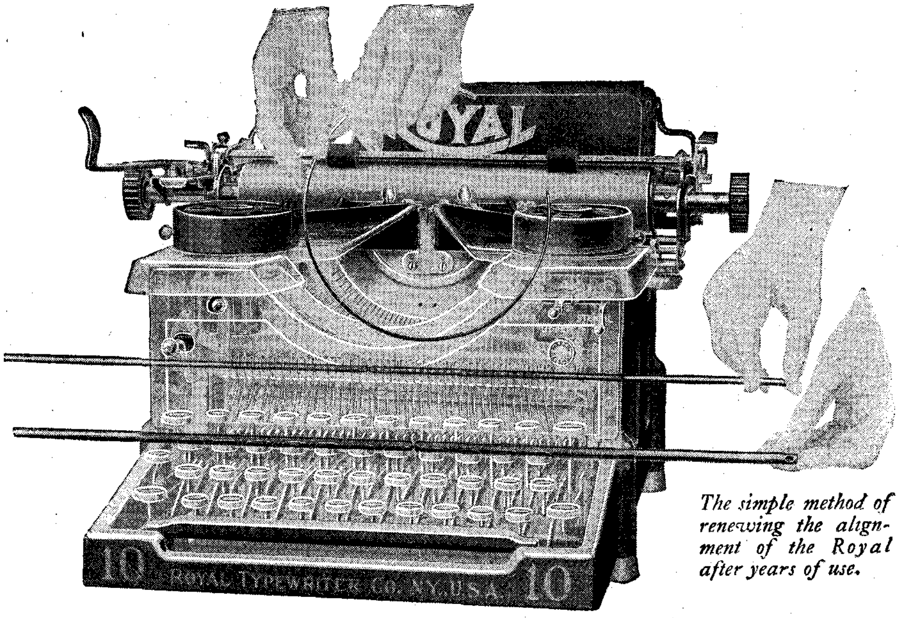
The author of this important volume, a physician by training, has avowedly approached from the anatomical point of view the task of tracing the ascent of man. This involved an account of the discoveries, during the last half-century, of human remains which bear upon the antiquity of the human race. The author's plan was to start with neolithic man, to whom one-seventh of the space is given; then to deal with later and earlier paleolithic traces and remains in both hemispheres, finishing with an extended discussion of the Piltdown skull found in 1912.

The sites and geological formations of the epochal finds are described with clarity and minuteness; the circumstances of the discovery and the bearing of the character of the remains upon the problem of human descent are stated; and an attempt is made to solve the question of the relation of man to other primates, and of the geological age to which human origins belong. The result is a volume which in comprehensiveness of survey and completeness of evidence is far in advance of anything we possest.


GIBBON
SIAMANG
ORANG
CHIMPANZEE
GORILLA
AFRICAN
AUSTRALIAN
MONGOLIAN
EUROPEAN
RECENT & PLEISTOCENE 4000 ft 400,000 years
PLIOCENE 5000 ft 500,000 years
MIOCENE 9000 ft 900,000 years
OLIGOCENE 12,000 ft 1,200,000 years
EOCENE 12000 ft 1,200,000 years
MODERN MAN
EOANTHROPUS
NEANDERTHAL
PITHECANTHROPUS
PALÆOPITHECUS
PAIDOPITHEX
PLIOPITHECUS
DRYOPITHECUS
HUMAN STEM
GREAT ORTHOGRADE PRIMATES
SMALL ORTHOGRADE PRIMATES
PROPLIOPITHECUS
STEM OF OLD WORLD MONKEYS
STEM OF NEW WORLD MONKEYS
COMMON STEM

GENEALOGICAL TREE SHOWING ANCESTRAL STEMS AND PROBABLE LINES OF DESCENT OF THE HIGHEST PRIMATES, MAN, THE CHIMPANZEE, AND THE GIBBON

The startling conclusions are about as follows: The common stem of man and monkey goes back to the Eocene period. In the early Oligocene period gibbons and siamangs branched off from this stem, and later in the same geological times the branch which developed the orang, the chimpanzee, and the gorilla. The human stem in the Miocene period gave off as a separate genus the Pithecanthropus of Java; in the Pliocene, Heidelberg-Neanderthal man and Eoanthropus as two distinct genera, later to become extinct; leaving a single bough from which the modern African, Australian, Mongolian, and European races have sprung. The human race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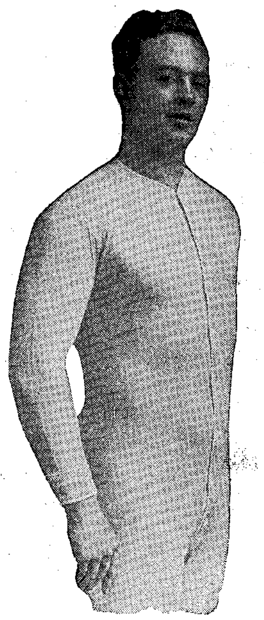

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You have warm wool to keep in the natural heat of the body—but no uncomfortable "woolly" feeling, because fine soft cotton is next the skin.

Duofold is about half the weight of average winter underwear. It gives all the advantages of cotton and wool with none of their disadvantages.

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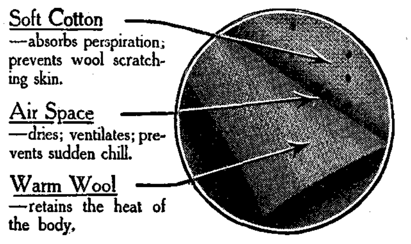
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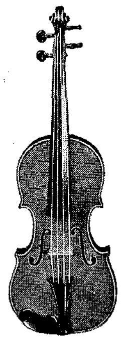

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as such is carried back to Miocene times, and the type of modern man to Pliocene!

Thus are stated provisionally the bearings of remains now known as determined by geological and anatomical data in hand. Two considerations necessarily involve suspension of final judgment: (1) the fragmentary character of some of the remains; (2) the fact that of the critical specimens so few are known, resulting in the query—are these exceptional or characteristic?

NAPOLEON AT ELBA AND AT ST. HELENA

Young, Norwood. Napoleon in Exile: Elba. From the Entry of the Allies into Paris on March 31, 1814, to the Return of Napoleon from Elba and His Landing at Golfe Jouan on March 1, 1815. With a chapter on the Iconography by A. M. Broadley, Author of "Napoleon in Caricature," etc. With 51 illustrations from Mr. Broadley's Collection. Large octavo, Pp. 336. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company.

Young, Norwood. Napoleon in Exile: St. Helena (1815-1821). With two colored frontispieces and 100 illustrations mainly from the Collection of A. M. Broadley. Two volumes. Large octavo. Pp. 347-368. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $7 net.

After Napoleon was lodged on the little island of Elba, his name continued to haunt Europe. It was said that if his cocked hat had been washed up on shore, all Europe would have flown to arms. It is now a hundred years since the imperial glory of France incarnate in Napoleon went headlong into an abyss at Waterloo. "On the 18th of June, 1815," says Hugo, "Robespierre on horseback was thrown."

After Waterloo a species of eclipse settled down over the Napoleonic *épopée*. For a considerable time little was published about him. But history, since grown avid of every detail in the life of her most remarkable phenomenon, has insisted upon lifting every veil. To-day the Man of Destiny stands revealed not as his worshipers desired, or in the pose he himself had so carefully chosen, but exactly as he was—in the nude. The three volumes before us form a notable contribution to this literature. Mr. Young's volumes contain new material. This applies both to text and illustrations.

The Elban episode, as the author remarks in his preface, has not received the attention from historians that it deserves. It reveals to us Napoleon "unencumbered by the weight of the empire and not yet given up to the pose for posterity." It largely explains St. Helena and throws new light on the character of Napoleon. Madame Mère, Marie Louise, Pauline Bonaparte, Madame Walewski, the Emperor's mistress, frequently appear on the scene. The mother of Napoleon appears in a fine light. She was cast in heroic mold. Her plea to the sovereigns for justice for the dethroned emperor, her son, as here portrayed, presents one of the finest episodes in the whole epic period. There is a full account of Napoleon's doings at Elba. The author had exceptional opportunities to investigate this phase of Napoleon's career. He was accorded free use of unpublished Elba material, including a large number of letters signed or initialed by Napoleon as collected by the late Earl of Crawford. It is curious to note how the fatal magic in the personality of Napoleon overmasters the author in spite of himself. Mr. Young writes:

"No man in modern times has acquired a reputation for transcendent unconquerability like that of Napoleon. The feeling was wide-spread that he had the miraculous ability to recover from any disaster, however portentous, and that many of the events which seemed to be defeats were prearranged for his own purpose by the immaculate hero himself, as steps toward a still greater triumph over his enemies. A grenadier, on hearing a report of his death at St. Helena, in 1821, expostulated: 'Dead? He? It is evident that you do not know him.'

"The inextinguishable prestige of Napoleon was the great dominating force by which Europe had been cowed ever since the battle of Marengo. It remained throughout the Elba residence the standing menace which could not be ignored; it governed every incident of the six years at St. Helena; it brought about the apotheosis of 1840; it created the Second Empire."

Mr. Young's two volumes dealing with the detention at St. Helena supplement the volume on Elba. They contain valuable matter. The latest historian of St. Helena takes issue with the well-known accounts of O'Meara, Las Cases, Autommarchi, and Montholon, which, he says, are "tainted with deliberate misrepresentation and falsehood." A notable feature of the work is its complete rehabilitation of Sir Hudson Lowe, who for nearly a century had to bear the weight of almost universal execration for his supposed persecution of Napoleon.

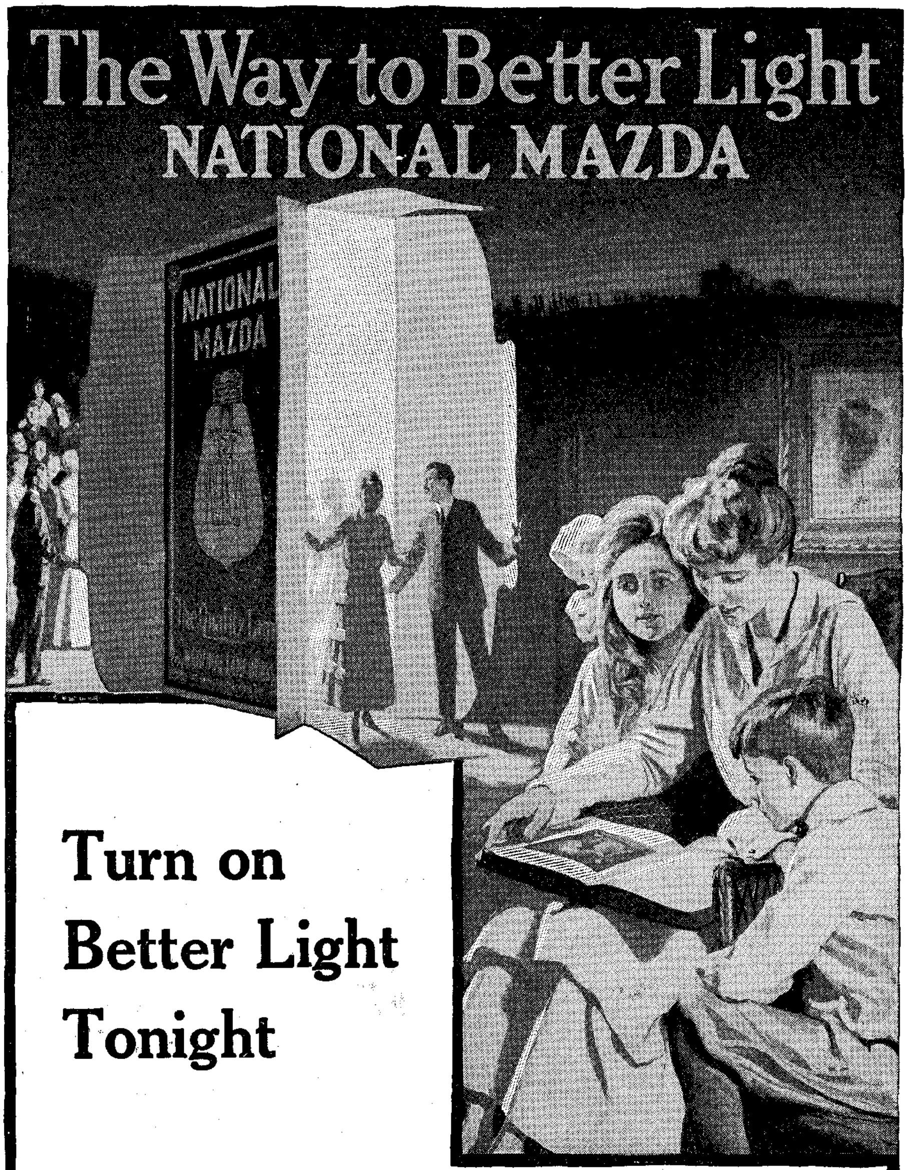
A GERMAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE CASE OF BELGIUM

Fuehr, Alexander. The Neutrality of Belgium. A Study of the Belgian Case under its aspects in Political History and International Law. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net.

When the war began, Dr. Fuehr was living in the Far East, in German Government service, and after some weeks came to the United States, in order to reach Germany, only to find himself "marooned" in New York, where he has written this book and still resides. He has aimed in his book to make a complete statement of Germany's case as to Belgium, including a defense of her course in invading the country. The first half of the work deals with the political history of Belgium, and especially with its history since the attempts made from 1830 to 1839 to neutralize it and to separate it from Holland. The latter half treats of the legal side of the neutralization treaties and various acts that may have since altered the status of Belgium under those treaties. The documents in the case are freely quoted in the text, or reproduced in the Appendix. The reader, therefore, has before him data necessary in forming a judgment. Numerous foot-notes, referring to original sources, enable any one to verify quotations or citations.

Dr. Fuehr makes three principal points: first, that Belgium was not neutral territory when the German Army invaded it; secondly, that, according to the law of nations, the treaty guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality had been void for many years and had been so considered by Great Britain before the war began; thirdly, that even if the treaty of guaranty had still been in force, international law fully permitted Germany to invade Belgium in such particular circumstances as those which rose in the summer of 1914.

The work should have its influence on judgments passed in this country. It may be easy to see and say that weak points in the German claims have been lightly passed over here and there. It must be confest, however, that the strong points have been emphasized, and presented with surprizing care. Events following the invasion of



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Belgium are not considered. What kind of warfare was waged by Belgians or Germans is not the question, so far as this book is concerned. Its author confines himself strictly to historical and legal matters of record prior to the invasion.

Being a German, of Germany, and writing in English, Dr. Fuehr makes no pretense to style. He does not resort to rhetoric on any page. None of the clever literary arts of the historian are employed by him to stimulate interest. He is direct in statement, straightforward, seriously logical from beginning to end. He depends entirely on the importance of his subject and the information which he conveys. He is a special pleader, of course, not an impartial writer of history; and he makes no admissions that count against his cause. Yet he gives one the impression, all through, that he believes the frigid truth ample to sustain his case without any overstatements. His own confidence in what he declares is manifest in such a degree as to carry weight with his reader.

His conclusions may sometimes precede the evidence. The military conference between Ducarne and Bernardiston can be cited as an example. This conference, with reference to joint military operations between England and Belgium, is referred to as "a detailed, secret plan for concerted action of the Belgian and British forces in a certain contingency." But this "contingency," as elsewhere appears, and as is now widely admitted, was a prior violation of Belgium's neutrality by Germany. While this fact is brought out in the text of the "conversations," and is not concealed from the reader, it is passed over in the argument. Gladstone, also, is quoted as having spoken of "the complicated question of the nature of the obligations of that treaty"—meaning the original treaty which neutralized Belgium; and Dr. Fuehr comments on this remark of Gladstone as follows: "These words show very plainly that, as far back as 1870, the British Government did by no means consider the obligations on the guarantors of the quintuple treaty as so self-evident and beyond doubt that one might be allowed to style them 'sacred,' but, on the contrary, of a rather 'complicated nature.'" This assumption that because a treaty is "complicated" it can not therefore be called "sacred" is hardly convincing. Other instances of apparent overstatement could be cited.

One vital point made in the case for Germany is that French soldiers had begun operations on Belgian soil before the German invasion. The author gives, in the Appendix, three important affidavits from French soldiers who were taken prisoners by the Germans. These affidavits give detailed accounts of French operations in Belgium on August 2, in the region of Bouillon. The names of the soldiers are given, but we are not told when, or where, or before whom the depositions were made. The evidence, on its face, is of the first importance, but with such omissions of fact it could not be admitted as evidence in an American court. It ought to have been easy to supply these omissions. Another crucial point in the case is the claim that the annexation of the Kongo Free State by Belgium was "generally regarded" as annulling Belgium's neutralization. In support of this claim, two French writers on international law are quoted in a foot-note. Other "expert opinions" are referred to, but not definitely cited. The point is an important one in Dr. Fuehr's argument. The force of the argument on this point would have been greater had any one of the Powers that signed the quintuple treaty—one of whom was Prussia—made official protest against Belgium's annexation of the Kongo. Unless this was the case, the protests of individuals made now or then do not seem sufficient to carry the argument to a convincing conclusion. On the whole, the work is an important one in this controversy, and is certainly interesting. As already stated, it sets forth, in many details, the German understanding of the Belgian case, and that is something the public had not had before—at least not in so specific and forcible a way.

OUR WEALTH AND INCOME

King, Willford Isbell. The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States. Illustrated with tables and diagrams. Pp. xxi-278. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Dedicated to Richard T. Ely, the distinguished sociologist and economist, this volume takes its place among an interesting series which its publishers have been bringing out with a view to popularizing economic studies. Economics in our time is no longer the dry subject that it was in past epochs. The unexampled progress which we have made, progress which is one of the wonders of the world, has invested it with fascination for the student of political and sociological conditions. Dr. Ferrero, the eminent Italian historian, found the theme worthy of a separate study, and has given us some startling vistas in his "Ancient Rome and Modern America." Mr. King's study, while less imaginative than that of the Italian writer, is as interesting in another way, and will be found immensely useful to the practical student.

The author has written an interesting chapter on the present status of the laboring class. In his view, the height of wages in purchasing power is the fundamental determinant of economic well-being:

> "The period of 1850–1900 saw that come to pass in the United States which the English economists of the earlier nineteenth century deemed impossible—the improvement of the workingman's economic welfare to the extent that he was lifted out of the conditions formerly thought inseparable from a working life. He tasted the cup of learning; he experienced the joys of leisure and entertainment. . . . Larger income and more learning naturally brought more power and secured more respect."

In the epoch referred to, Mr. King finds the golden age of American labor. Never before in the history of mankind had human toil been so richly rewarded. He draws a striking picture of the American proletariat at the close of the nineteenth century, and institutes a picturesque comparison with Rome, in which the invading hordes of immigrant labor from southern and central Europe assume the rôle of the Goths. At the dawn of the twentieth century the spoilers are seen by the author "gazing longingly from east and west at the riches wrested by American brawn and brains from Nature." Into the Atlantic ports, unresisted and almost unheeded, this invading army comes in undiminished numbers. It is a peaceful army and is composed of millions of "hard-working soldiers of industry." Of this industrial invasion the author gives us the

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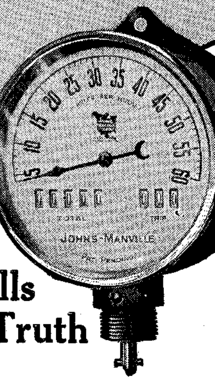

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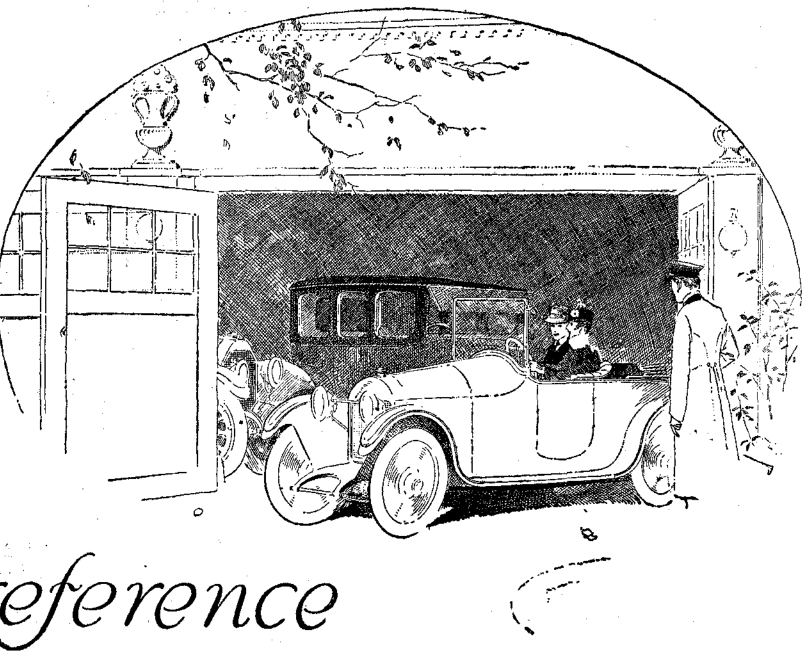

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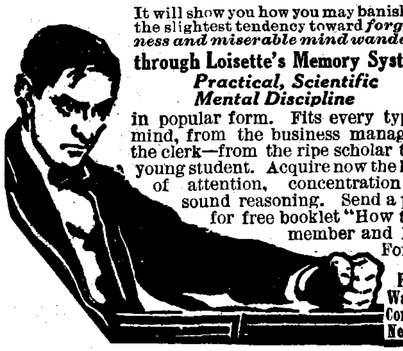

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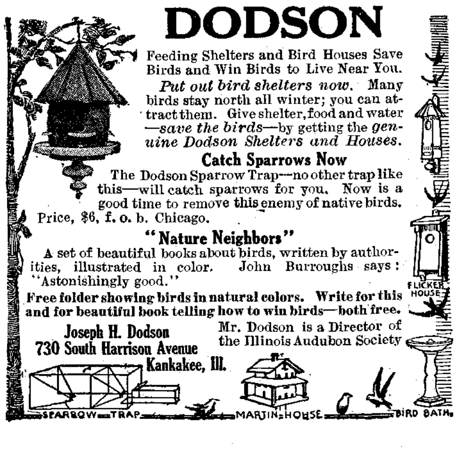

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EGYPT SINCE 1863

De Kusel, Baron (Bey). An Englishman's Recollections of Egypt, 1863 to 1867. With an Epilog Dealing with the Present Time. Thirty-two illustrations and a map. Octavo, pp. xiv-352. New York: John Lane Company. $3 net.

The baleful glamour of the world-conflict has already fallen over Egypt, and the ever-changing destiny of the most ancient of nations may yet be changed anew. The ambitious designs of the far-reaching Kaiser are known to touch Egypt. The plum has ripened under the sun of English enterprise, and, perhaps, the Pyramids which have seen so many incongruous sights may yet look down upon Prussian helmets as they once did upon the legions of Napoleon.

This volume gives, perhaps, the most authoritative account of recent events in Egypt that has appeared. Baron de Kusel, one of England's typical proconsuls, has been closely connected with Egypt for twenty-five years, having been in charge of the Egyptian Customs during the stirring times of the revolt of Arabi Pasha, and also having taken an important part in the events of 1882. He opens his story with a personal account of his early experiences. It reveals him as one of those Englishmen of the adventurous type who are largely responsible for the far-flung boundaries of the British Empire. He wanted to be a sailor at first, but destiny had something even better than that in store for him. His taste for adventure and his imaginative nature were more than satisfied by what he saw in Egypt. His account of his experiences has more than the usual interest because of the intelligent and practical way in which they are presented. By far the most interesting portion is that which deals with the revolution organized by Arabi Pasha. The account puts the event in a new light. By way of giving some idea of the international attitude toward England in this crisis, Baron de Kusel states that Italy was the only Power that looked with any favor upon Great Britain's Egyptian policy. Germany and Austria were ominously silent. Russia "was growling," and France was evidently not pleased at all with the situation. The author's narrative shows conclusively that Arabi Pasha's revolt had the effect of placing England's colonial interests in serious jeopardy. The author took personal part in the exciting events. "Through different channels," he writes, "I received information of an extreme uneasiness among the Mohammedans in more places than Egypt, and I believe with very little persuasion they would have proclaimed a holy war." It becomes apparent from these pages that England, in 1882, was facing a crisis the importance of which was not realized at the time. The author speaks of the whole campaign in rather disparaging strain and with a modesty and lack of all boastfulness that seem quite startling. Baron de Kusel's manuscript was completed before the outbreak of the war; but the events therein described are at times brought into such close relation with the great conflict which was then in preparation, that the author has been induced to add an epilog. This adds not a little to the historical interest of the volume. We have an expert's views on the sensational events which led up to the present change of *régime* in Egypt. Baron de Kusel regards with favor Great Britain's recent decision to proclaim a British protectorate over Egypt. Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, whom England has installed as the first Sultan of Egypt, is pronounced "a very experienced and intelligent prince" who has always supported British influence, and is beloved by the people. He is an expert in agriculture, has paid great attention to assisting and ameliorating the condition of the fellaheen, and is by them called "Abou Fellah" (Father of the Peasant).

ANATOLE FRANCE, H. G. WELLS, AND ARNOLD BENNETT

Writers of the Day. Home University Library. Anatole France, by W. L. George; H. G. Wells, by J. D. Beresford; Arnold Bennett, by J. Harvey Darton. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents net.

Anatole France is presented to us through the critical estimate of a fellow craftsman of a younger generation, who, after familiarizing himself with the life and works of the "pacifist," tries to make his reader comprehend by giving him every view-point. Anatole France, born in 1844, grew up in his father's book-shop, and, after several desultory tasks, became among the greatest of satirists, with no rivals, upholding the tradition of Voltaire, Defoe, and Swift. As a reviewer he is kindly sympathetic with the young, but brutally frank when displeased. Tho an agnostic, he was much interested in religion. His style is singularly pure, his pictures delicate. "It is not easy to understand Anatole France, because he is neither good nor evil. . . . Thank him for having brought into the dusty old lumber-room of stale ideas the breath of the new; for having been gay when the creeds bade us be sad. . . . One can offer him the supreme tribute of loving him without understanding." A complete bibliography is published.

In the sketch of Mr. Wells, careful consideration is given to his books, their motives, treatment, and meaning, and the bibliography will be helpful to the literary student. Mr. Beresford designates his subject as a man of "normal sight," normal just in so far as his gift of vision was undisturbed by the precepts and dogmas of his parents, teachers, and early companions. He feels no hesitation in saying that Wells is "a great writer." Others have fecundity, mastery of language, a comprehension of character, but "he alone has used his perfected art for a definite end." A man with an intense desire to understand life, he has given to the novel a new criticism and, to a certain degree, a new form. His chief achievement is that "he has set up the ideal of a finer civilization, of a more generous life than that in which we live; an ideal that, if it is still too high for this generation, will be appreciated and followed by the people of the future."

Arnold Bennett was a product of "Five Towns." Born in 1867, he became in turn solicitor, journalist, an omniscient reviewer, and a literary artist. He is "a Five Townsman—keen, interested, exceedingly

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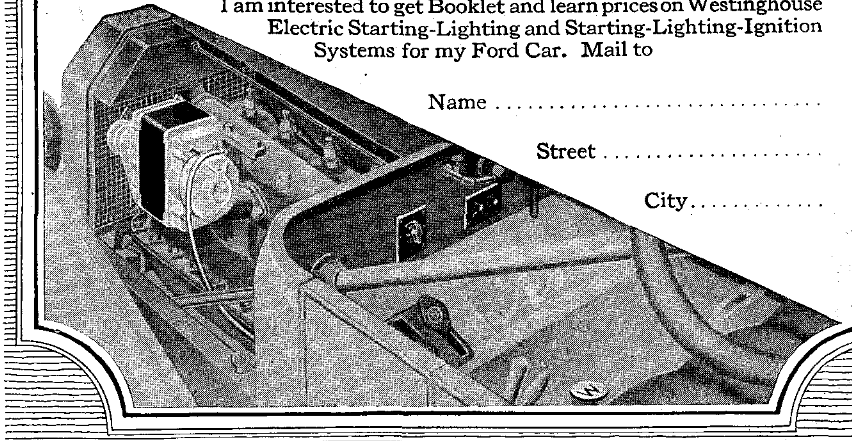

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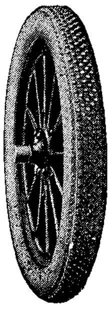

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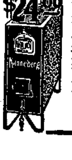

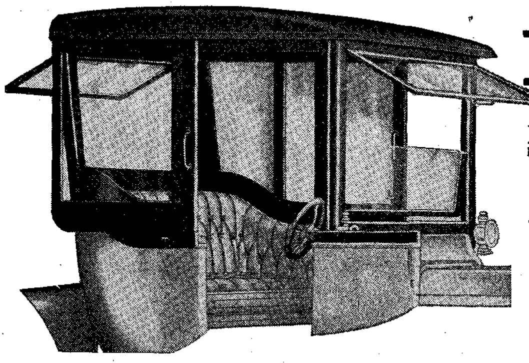

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shrewd, very practical and efficient, limited in certain directions, rather coarse-fibered in others." The critic spends many pages pointing out Arnold Bennett's weaknesses: "Neither he nor the state of society which he represents is like anything else in English history." In the Five Towns novel there is no ideal. There is no criticism. There is no tradition or philosophy of society. There is nothing but life as the people described live it and see it and feel it. "If all his novels were on the same plane as 'Old Wives' Tales,'" Arnold Bennett "would have recreated English fiction." Altho he has the little weaknesses of his individual virtues, it can be said with confidence that at the age of forty-seven he is capable of surpassing, in almost any direction, all except his very best work yet done.

HUSS AFTER FIVE HUNDRED YEARS

Schaff, D. S. (D.D.). John Huss—His Life, Teachings, and Death—After Five Hundred Years. Large 8vo, pp. xv–349. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Protestant Christianity has been celebrating the five-hundredth anniversary of John Huss's martyrdom. The opportuneness of this volume is therefore at once evident. Few lives of the great Bohemian are accessible in English, and most that are so accessible are either translations or are quite antiquated. An account by a modern historian well equipped for his task was consequently a desideratum. Dr. Schaff has especial qualifications. His contribution of two volumes, covering this period, to his father's "History of the Christian Church," included a survey of the material on Huss; his recent translation of Huss's work on "The Church" gave him a new grip on the subject; and special studies show their effect in an account that is eminently satisfactory. Without disparaging the work of Count Lützow, English readers may congratulate themselves on possessing an eminently informing and readable work on this subject.

Dr. Schaff has provided a good working bibliography, twelve chapters which include a discussion of the age of Huss, his life, his relations to Wyclif, the essentials of the intricate political situation and of the mixed ecclesiastical and scholastic conditions of the times as they bore on his case; two appendices, one chronological and one documentary, and a serviceable index. Two of the chapters discuss "Huss's Place in History" and his "Writings and the Hussites"—the latter showing the really continuous influence of the martyr down to the present in the Bohemian Brethren and the Moravian Church.

The impression made upon the reader is that under the views then current no other issue of the proceedings than Huss's condemnation was possible; on the other hand, without direct polemics, the utter badness of the ruling ideas then current in Church, State, and society is made evident.

SOUTH-AMERICAN CITIES

Hammerton, J. A. The Real Argentina: Notes and Impressions of a Year in Argentina and Uruguay. With sixty-five illustrations. Octavo, pp. 453. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

Mr. Hammerton is an Englishman of the *nil admirari* type. But he has endeavored to write a true, unvarnished story of the marvelous civilization and development of that country of South America whose name itself is synonymous with opulence

—the Argentine Republic. He spent eight months in Argentina, learned the language of the country, and came in intimate contact with almost every side of the varied life of its famed capital, Buenos Aires—"the Paris of the New World," as it is sometimes called. In his introduction he refers to the "formidable list" of recent books on South America, and he apologizes for his own addition to the list on the ground that a large percentage of the publications in English are the "hasty records of fleeting visits" or "glorified advertising pamphlets." Mr. Hammerton indicts most writers on Argentina for their "indiscriminate praise and fulsome flattery of the country." He has eschewed statistics and politics, and has tried to give a truthful account of the human side of "these great cities of the River Plate." Sixty-five beautiful illustrations, mostly of architectural character, give the reader a vivid impression of South-American enterprise and art. The favorable impression thus created receives a rude jolt when the chapter on Buenos Aires is reached. "A splendid city of sham" is the author's characterization of the much-vaunted Argentine capital. Mr. Hammerton admits that he has Ruskin's prejudice in favor of buildings made of brick and stone. He found that the pretentious edifices of Buenos Aires were lath-and-plaster imitations of famous edifices in Europe. He admits, however, that these flimsy constructions have dignity and elegance. Official photographs "have conveyed to an envious Europe the idea that Buenos Aires eclipses her worn-out old cities in its architectural glories. A photograph "makes lath and plaster look like granite and porphyry."

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

Robinson, C. H. (D.D.). History of Christian Missions. 8vo, pp. xiv–533. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

The International Theological Library, to which this volume belongs, has set a high standard of execution. It embraces such notable works as Driver's "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament," and Gregory's "Canon and Text of the New Testament." Expectations of good things are awakened, therefore, with each volume in the series.

Dr. Robinson, author of the present work, is Canon of Ripon and editorial secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In the latter capacity he has had access to abundant data, and should be well qualified for a difficult task. He has provided an introduction on general lines, a chapter on missionary methods, one on The Dawn of Modern Missions (1580–1750), and then uses the geographical method to give the course and present condition of missionary effort throughout the world in nineteen chapters, including one each on Missions to Moslems and to Jews. Two chapters on Missionary Societies and The Outlook, with an index, complete the volume.

As already suggested, the subject is difficult. "The field is the world," and to complete a survey of the diverse and multifold operations that shall prove really intelligible requires a combination of qualities that few possess. Doubtless opinions will differ respecting Dr. Robinson's success. The present writer feels considerable disappointment. One reason is the scrappy character of much of the information. It might have been pos-

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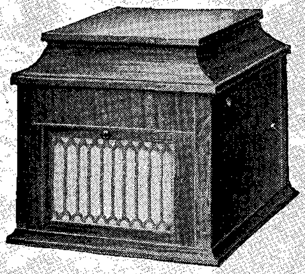

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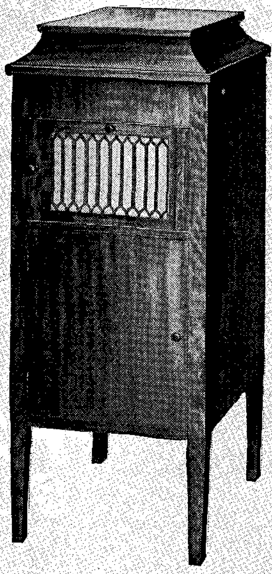

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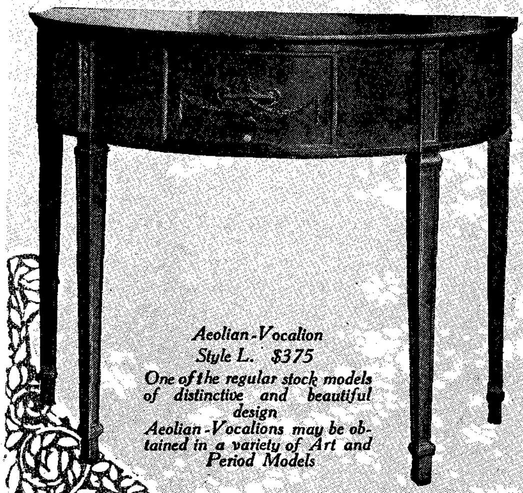

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It should be understood that while the Graduola is the first device that satisfactorily governs tone-volume and as such is of supreme musical value to the phonograph, it is not *arbitrary.* That is, it may be used or ignored at will. There are, perhaps, records one might never wish to change. In that case the Aeolian-Vocalion plays them without variation, just as other phonographs do.

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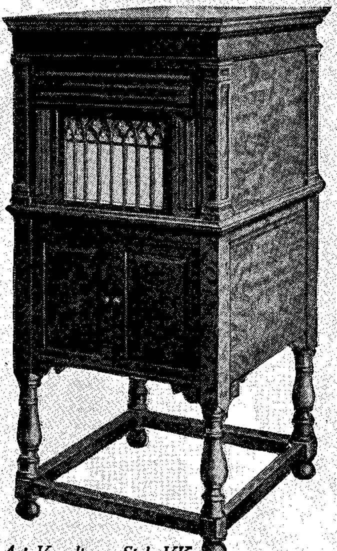

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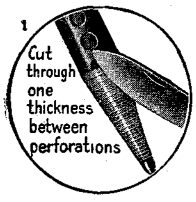
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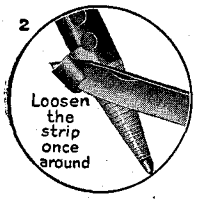
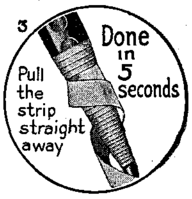

Loosen the strip once around

3


Done in 5 seconds
Pull the strip straight away

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sible to avoid this by a rather more literary method of presentation. A second is the pronouncedly Anglican standpoint—"Anglican Missions" as distinct from "Protestant Missions" is a constant reminder of this, as well as the use of "non-episcopal" to include churches (like the Methodist) which have bishops, but do not claim "Apostolic succession." In details, too, we find omission of much that demanded notice. Thus Dr. Hepburn, whose impress upon Japan is so profound and far-reaching, is mentioned only to note his settlement there in 1860—not a word of the noteworthy Christian and cultural work he accomplished.

In fairness to the author and publisher, it must now be said that within its limits the volume does well. The mistake lay in attempting to treat so large a subject within so small a space. Had two volumes been devoted to the subject, and these then been fired with an enthusiasm such as we know in such men as Dr. Dennis, we could have had better results.

CURRENT POETRY

FRENCH WAR-VERSE

THE man in the street in time of peace becomes the man in the trenches in time of war. He is the average of the million, and it is his frame of mind that is reflected in the following lyrics selected from the press of Paris. No spleen or rancor toward the enemy is disclosed; yet at the same time one feels that the man's business in life at present is to fight to the death. Always, as in poems from the German that have appeared in these columns, one encounters the soldier's longing for the day of peace, and his wonder as to how old familiar places will look to him when he gets back home. This is particularly to be noted in the lines by René Fauchois, taken from the Paris *Gaulois*. This translation and those that follow have been made for THE LITERARY DIGEST by Mr. Richard Duffy.

THE SOLDIER'S DAY-DREAM

By RENÉ FAUCHOIS

When shall I see you again, old town,
  Your friendly streets to stroll;
Or watch the square on market-day,
With country-folk in best array,
  Beneath your sky the blue of flowers?
Return I hurt, return I whole—
  I come when vict'ry's ours.

Mother of mine, shall I see thee soon,
  To hold thy whitened head
Against my lips and trembling heart;
Forget the bitter days apart
  And tell thee how the bravest cowers
In days and nights of endless dead?—
  I come when vict'ry's ours.

When shall I see thee again, dear wife,
  To meet in thy fond gaze
The sun-warm smile and heart of gold
That linked our breath and being hold;
  And hear thee sing to sleep's snug bowers
Our babe e'en while he plays?—
  I come when vict'ry's ours.

When shall I see you again, my tears?
  On graves of comrades gone
Shall ever we look without a sigh,

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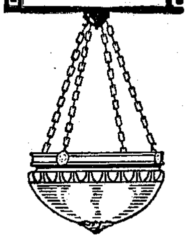

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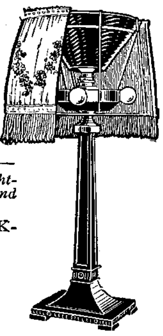

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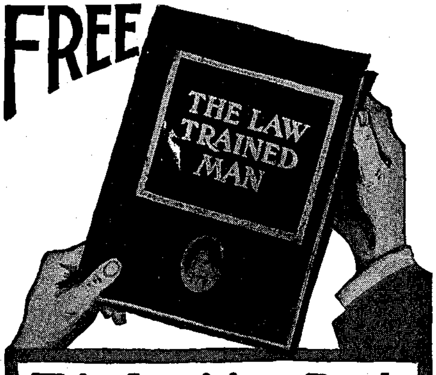

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Raise color and gun to peace-lit sky
In fields where now grim battle lowers?—
There tears and laurel as one
Shall fall when vict'ry's ours.

We take the following verses of lighter tone from one of the numerous journals established in the trenches. This particular publication is entitled *Rigolboche*, a name compounded of two *argot* terms, which might be translated *The German Scream*. The poem is anonymous.

THE SOLDIER TO HIS KNAPSACK

You feel he's a friend, tho he weighs down your back;
You call him a scourge in the day's wear and tear;
You'd leave him behind in the long dusty track—
Yet when there's a halt he provides you a chair.

Beyond on the line where the sower of death
Flings wide over all his pestilent seed,
And nerve oozes out with each next-to-last breath,
He serves as a guard to your very life's need.

At times he's your buffet, your larder, your chest,
A furniture suite you can lift in your hand,
Or lay 'neath your head as you curl up to rest
And march in your dreams to a happier land.

"Old fellow, what grueling days we go through—
What names have I flung at your innocent skin! . . . . . .
I take them all back and swear by the blue
We're pals to the finish through thick and through thin!"

A third poem, taken from the Paris *La Liberté*, was written by a French corporal at the front as a message of condolence to the widow of one of the men that fell near him.

TO THOSE IN NAMELESS GRAVES

By L. Houzeau

No need of stone to mark the place
Where buried lie the glorious dead.
Our hearts their sepulcher doth grace
And in our souls a halo trace
As light to show the way they led.

No need of blossoms, leaves, or wreath
To cheer their nameless couch and cold.
The only flower that decks the heath
And flourishes in winter's teeth
The flag they fought for doth unfold.

No need of long and fervent prayer
At heaven's gate to speed them well;
For God receives them, full aware
On earth they nobly did their share
When they for home and country fell.

These verses, also from the Paris *La Liberté*, were written, we are told, at the suggestion of a news-item of the day. The devotion of the African troops of France will be one of the heroic traditions of the French histories of the Great War.

THE BLACK HERO

By August Prieur

Into the fight he leaps with lion bound,
Here whirls and there with native cry of "Death
To foes!" across the blood-drenched yards to gain—
Nor heeds the shrapnel's hissing breath.

He's hit—now shuddering lies the giant frame,
And torn the jaw that nerved his battle-cry.
Above him leans the major, kind, alert
To know if one so brave must die.

The ebon hero writhes and fain would speak;
Saddened the major reads his fading glance,
And kneels to hear no native rally shout,
But dying murmured, "Long Live France!"

Cut Coal Costs By Burning Soft Coal Smokelessly:

When a boiler smokes you can be dead sure that it is not burning its fuel properly. Smoke is nothing but unburned, or only partially burned, fuel wasted up the stack. So whether your city prohibits smoke or not it means money in your pocket to eliminate smoke.

Of course you can eliminate smoke by burning hard coal—but you can't afford to do it. Hard coal costs more money than bituminous coals. And the cheaper soft coals contain just about as much, and sometimes more heat. Government reports prove that a dollar spent for soft coal buys you more heat than the same amount of money spent for any other fuel.

KEWANEE Smokeless Boilers Cut Coal Costs

The Ely High School, Ely, Minnesota, designed by Mr. C. Howard Parsons, Minneapolis, in which Kewanee Smokeless Boilers were installed by the Star Contracting Company of Virginia, Minnesota, is a good example of the high class buildings heated with Kewanee Smokeless Boilers.

It has been proven beyond any doubt that the use of soft coal in a boiler properly constructed to burn it smokelessly is the low cost way for heating. This is just as true in New York City, and other Eastern fields where Anthracite coal is cheapest, as it is in Western markets where Anthracite is very scarce and expensive.

The thousands of Kewanee Smokeless Boilers in buildings of all kinds in all parts of the country are creating further evidence of their economy in the use of fuel.

We will gladly send you literature describing these boilers fully.

A Kewanee Smokeless Boiler burns soft coal smokelessly because they are scientifically built to get all of the heat out of that fuel. Very careful tests have proven that when operated under conditions similar to those prevailing in most large buildings, they use for heat making purposes from 73 to 81% of the fuel. While the ordinary type boiler seldom averages as high as 60%.

So a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler first cuts your coal cost because it wastes none of its fuel. It comes nearer to getting all of the heat out of soft coal than any heating apparatus yet devised.

And if your building is in a city where a smoke ordinance is enforced the saving is a double one—because a Kewanee permits you to use cheap soft coal.

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KEWANEE, ILLINOIS
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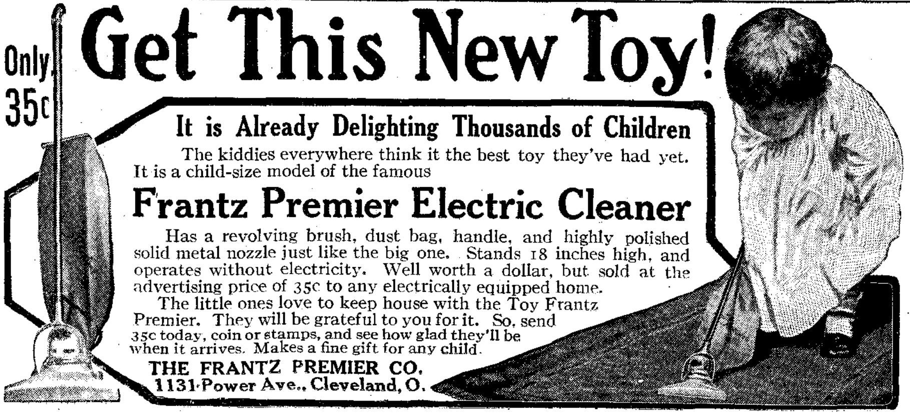

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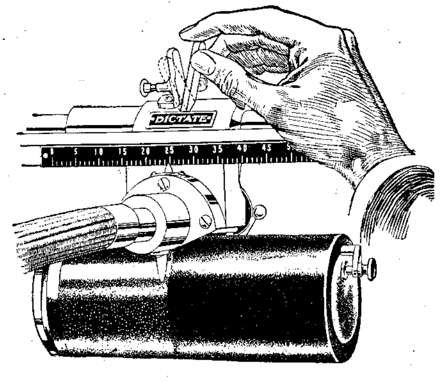

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AT HOME AT THE FRONT

We have all of us taken part in the war more or less, but few readers in this country have had occasion really to feel at home there. Our press correspondents visit the trenches occasionally, but when they conduct us thither, via the columns of our favorite newspaper or magazine, we usually arrive as "guests' guests." We penetrate to the mystery-enshrouded front, and learn the lore of the first-line entrenchments, supporting trenches, traverses, dugouts, scouting parties, spray-fire, sapping, mining, and the like. We straggle in the dark of night down ill-built ditches behind laconic young officers, where the men on sentry-duty grin in friendly fashion and greet us gutturally as we pass; we bend double to enter the narrow confines of a dugout or bomb-proof; we draw back in an embrasure to let a stretcher-laden pair go by; we even see a bit of firing and mayhap dodge a shower or two of shrapnel. All this becomes to a degree familiar to us, and we feel ourselves on speaking terms with men in uniform. And yet, when we lay down our newspaper or magazine and return to our own secure four walls again, there is often an unmistakable suspicion that something worth while has been missed. We realize that we are familiar with the appearance of trench life, but we have learned next to nothing about the meaning of it to those whose whole life it has been for these many months. We have been only sightseers, after all.

From England, however, comes a *cicerone* of a different sort from the "staff correspondent." In *Blackwood's Magazine*, issued on this side of the Atlantic by the Leonard Scott Publication Company, New York, a series of articles appears that probably come as close to making the reader feel at home at the front as any other description of actual conditions that has been published. They have the double advantage of being written by a soldier and an author. The signature is "The Junior Sub," which, a London newspaper informs us, is a pseudonym of "Ian Hay" (in its turn the pen-name of John Hay Beith), the author of "Happy-Go-Lucky" and other tales and romances, who is probably not a Subaltern, and whose forty years of age make the "Junior" highly improbable. This novelist has spent many months in the business of war, not as an observer, but as a member of the Volunteer Expeditionary Force—and, better still, one of "The First Hundred Thousand." The events of which he tells may not have all the thrill of the café anecdote, but they have the advantage of being actual daily occurrences. The men whom he mentions are not lined up for inspection, or on their good behavior, but simply, amusingly, or pathetically engaged in their every-day duties, quite unconscious of our presence. All is as the soldier himself sees it, and we are amused to find that the mighty and the insignificant happenings of this warfare do not have at all the relative importance we should ascribe to them. There is, for example, the description of horrors experienced in a town under intermittent shell-fire. "You who live at home have no conception of what they are," he declares, and continues:

> We get no rest. There is a distant boom, followed by a crash overhead. Cries are heard—the cries of women and children. They are running frantically—running to observe the explosion, and if possible pick up a piece of the shell as a souvenir. Sometimes there are not enough souvenirs to go round, and then the clamor increases.
>
> We get no rest, I say—only frightfulness. British officers, walking peaceably along the pavement, are frequently hustled and knocked aside by these persons. Only the other day a full colonel was compelled to turn up a side street to avoid disturbing a ring of excited children who were dancing round a beautiful new hole in the ground in the middle of a narrow lane.
>
> If you enter into a café or *estaminet*, a total stranger sidles to your table, and, having sat down beside you, produces from the recesses of his person a fragment of shrapnel. This he lays before you, and explains that if he had been standing at the spot where the shell burst it would have killed him. You express polite regret, and pass on elsewhere, seeking peace and finding none. The whole thing is a public scandal.

But even seriously, there is singularly little disturbance created by such a bombardment. You are aroused sometimes from slumber by a crescendo of firing, through which rips the hail of a machine-gun salvo, "like a giant tearing calico," shrapnel bursts and shells explode in every open place and at every street-intersection, but you, and hundreds like you, are snugly ensconced in a cellar or dugout, and soon go back to sleep again. And when you waken at last into a dawn that veritably "comes up like thunder," you start about your day's business with remarkably little thought given to the enemy's highly efficient artillery. And the enemy, too, it appears, is quite as matter-of-fact about his attempts on your life:

> Brother Boche's motto appears to be: "It is a fine morning. There is nothing in the trenches doing. We abundant ammunition have. Let us a little frightfulness into the town pump!" So he pumps.
>
> But nobody seems to mind. Of course there is a casualty now and then. Occasionally a hole is blown in a road, or the side of a house is knocked in. Yet the general attitude of the population is one of rather interested expectancy. There is always the cellar to retire to if things get really serious. The gratings are sandbagged to that end. At other times—well,

Here's Insurance Against Wet Feet

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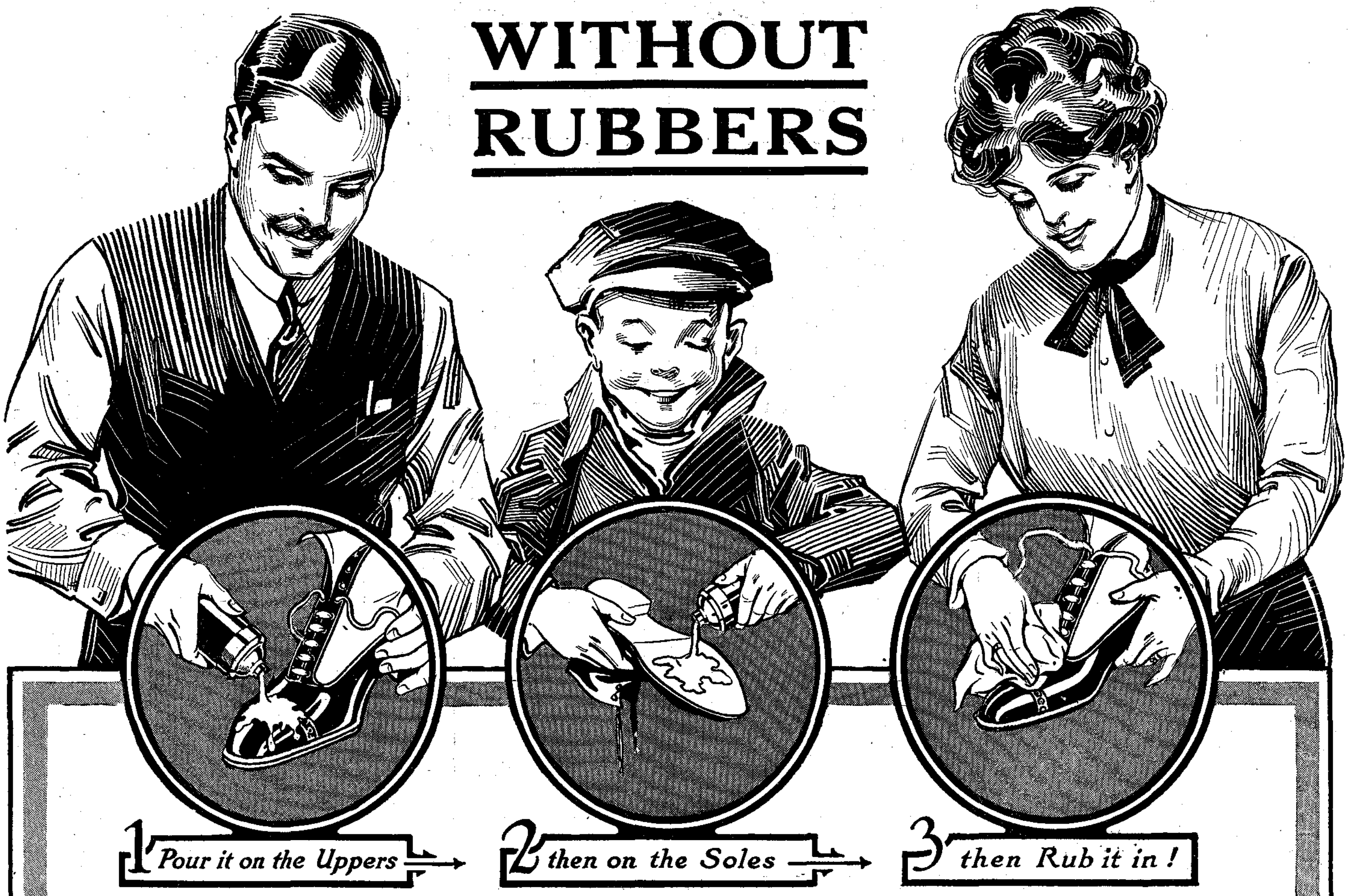
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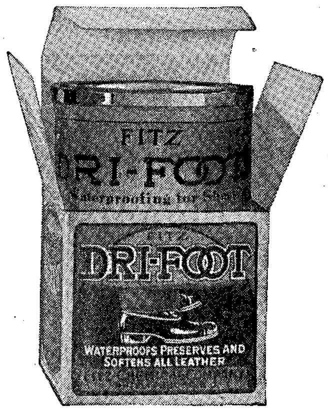
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"That's a Dud! That's a better one! Stick to it, Bill!"

It really is most discouraging to a sensitive and conscientious Hun.

These same officers are a mightily engaging lot, or such of them as are introduced to us by Mr. Hay. Very soon we come to know them passing well, and conceive a decided liking for "Bobby Little," a newcomer to the trenches; "Captain Blaikie," a seasoned officer; "Captain Wagstaffe," a veteran of South-African campaigns; "Lieutenant Ayling," of the machine-gun corps; "Major Kemp," all-seeing and ever-capable, and several other genial spirits. We see them in the very midst of the multitude of problems that they daily confront, and learn a new respect for that special variety of "the noblest work of God," the capable officer in wartime. An amusing picture with which we are early made acquainted is that of "Bobby Little," the newly fledged, endeavoring to reduce his field kit to something like portable size. Numerous friends at home had proved to be his worst enemies, and the result was an amazing total of impedimenta, listed as follows:

An automatic Mauser pistol, with two thousand rounds of ammunition.
A regulation Service revolver.
A camp-bed.
A camp-table.
A camp-chair.
A pneumatic mattress.

[This ingenious contrivance was meant to be blown up, like an air-cushion, and Bobby's servant expended most of the day and much valuable breath in performing the feat. Ultimately, in a misguided attempt to save his lungs from rupture, he employed a bicycle-pump, and burst the bed.]

A sleeping- (or "flea") bag.
A portable bath.
A portable wash hand-stand.
A dressing-case, heavily ballasted with cut-glass bottles.
A primus stove.
A dispatch-case.
The "Service" Kipling. (About forty volumes.)
Innumerable socks and shirts
A box of soap.
Fifty boxes of matches.
A small medicine-chest.
About a dozen first-aid outfits.
A case of pipes, and cigarets innumerable.

[Bobby's aunts regarded cigars as not quite ascetic enough for active service. Besides, they might make him sick.]

About a cubic foot of chocolate (various).
Numerous compress foods and concentrated drinks.
An "active service" cooking-outfit.
An electric lamp, with several refills.
A pair of binoculars.
A telescope.
A prismatic compass.
A sparklet siphon.
A luminous watch.
A pair of insulated wire-cutters

This total is submitted to the amused gaze of Captain Wagstaffe, who remarks:

"Do you know how much personal baggage an officer is allowed, in addition to what he carries himself?"

"Thirty-five pounds."

"Correct."

"It sounds a lot," said Bobby.

"It looks precious little!" was Wagstaffe's reply.

"I suppose they won't be particular to a pound or so," said Bobby, optimistically.

"Listen," commanded Captain Wagstaffe. "When we go abroad, your Wolseley valise, containing this"—he swept his hand round the crowded hut—"this military museum, will be handed to the Quartermaster. He is a man of singularly rigid mind, with an exasperating habit of interpreting rules and regulations quite literally. If you persist in this scheme of asking him to pass half a ton of assorted lumber as a package weighing thirty-five pounds, he will cast you forth and remain your enemy for life. And personally," concluded Wagstaffe, "I would rather keep on the right side of my Regimental Quartermaster than of the Commander-in-Chief himself. Now, send all this stuff home—you can use it on maneuvers in peace-time—and I will give you a little list which will not break the baggage-wagon's back."

The methodical Bobby produced a notebook.

"You will require to wash occasionally. Take a canvas bucket, some carbolic soap, and a good big towel. Also your toothbrush, and—excuse the question, but do you shave?"

"Twice a week," admitted the blushing Bobby.

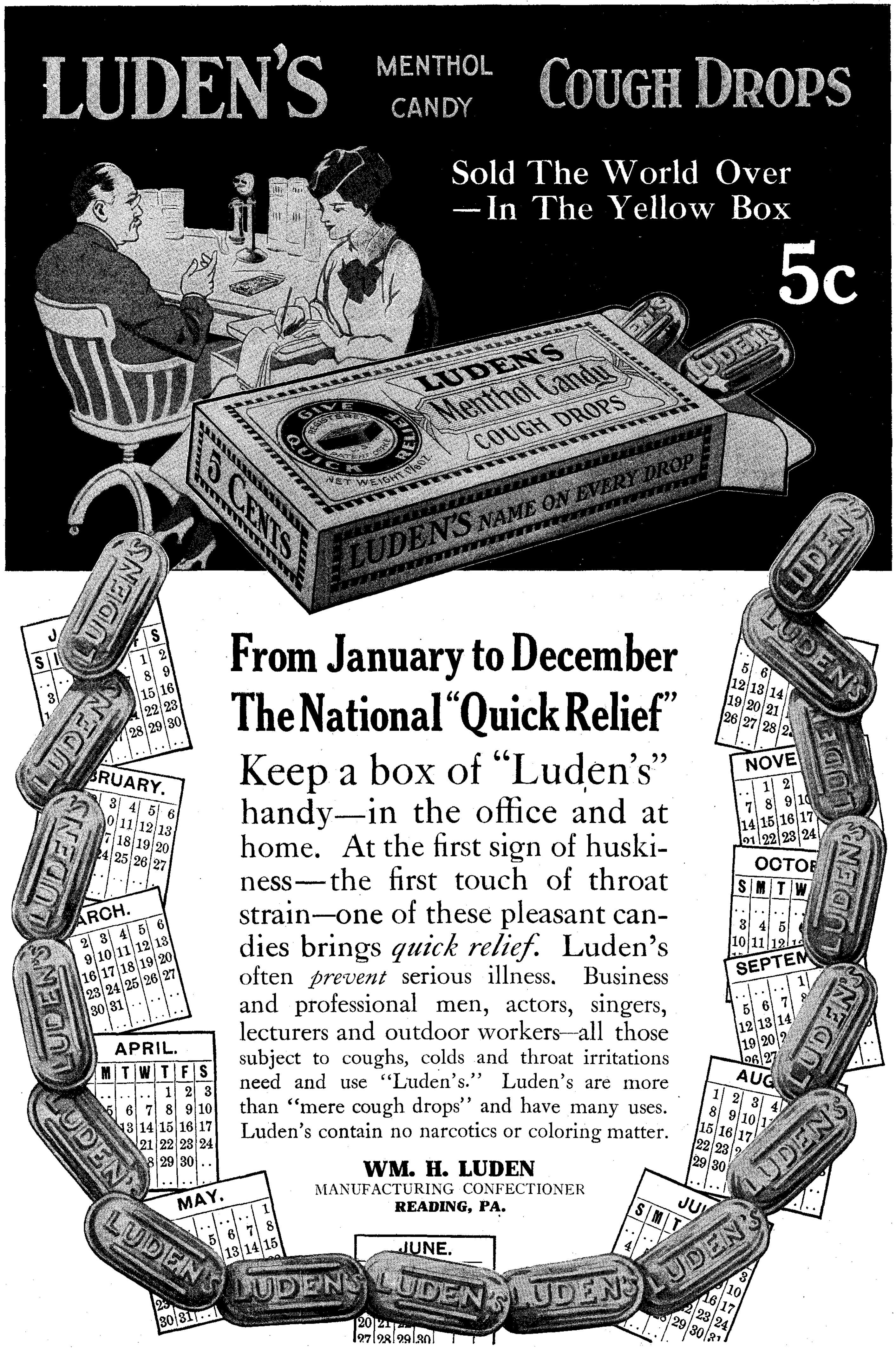
"Happy man! Well, take a safety-razor. That will do for cleanliness. Now for clothing. Lots of socks, but only one change of other things, unless you care to take a third shirt in your greatcoat pocket. Two good pairs of boots, and a pair of slacks. Then, as regards sleeping. Your flea-bag and your three Government blankets, with your valise underneath, will keep you (and your little bedfellows) as warm as toast. You may get separated from your valise, tho, so take a groundsheet in your pack. Then you will be ready to dine and sleep simply anywhere, at a moment's notice. As regards comforts generally, take a "Tommy's cooker," if you can find room for it, and scrap all the rest of your cuisine except your canteen. Take a few meat-lozenges and some chocolate in one of your ammunition-pouches, in case you ever have to go without your breakfast. Rotten work, marching or fighting on a hollow tummy!"

"What about revolvers?" inquired Bobby, displaying his arsenal, a little nervously.

"If the Germans catch you with that Mauser, they will hang you. Take the Webley. Then you can always draw Service ammunition."

Wagstaffe ran his eye over the rest of Bobby's outfit.

"Smokes? Take your pipe and a tinder-box; you will get baccy and cigarets to burn out there. Keep that electric torch; and your binoculars, of course. Also that small map-case; it's a good one. Also wire-cutters. You can write letters in your field-message book. Your compass is all right. Add a pair of canvas shoes—they're a godsend after a long day—an air-pillow, some candle-ends, a tin of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vaseline, and a ball of string, and I think you will do. If you find you still have a pound or so in hand, add a few books—something to fall back on, in case supplies fail. Personally, I'm taking 'Vanity Fair' and 'Pickwick.' But then, I'm old-fashioned."

On the way to the front, we make the acquaintance of Messrs. Jekyll and Hyde, otherwise termed "Brass Hats." Jekyll is an admirable person, who, we are assured, is in the majority. Hyde is the quintessence of exasperating officiousness and incapability. These two, or rather the many of these two types, are the Staff Officers, to whose tender mercies arriving regiments, loaded down already with explicit instructions from Headquarters, are submitted. "The Junior Sub" avers that, while the "Round Game Department" starts the men out with more than enough in the way of directions, special orders, necessary information, and so on, it is the "Practical Joke Department" that causes the trouble. The Mr. Hydes are the representatives of this latter mythical branch of the British War Office. As we read:

Two of these humorists linger in the memory. The first was of the type which is admiringly referred to in commercial circles as a hustler. His hustling took the form of beginning to shout incomprehensible orders almost before the train had drawn up at the platform. After that he passed from party to party, each of which was working strenuously under its own sergeant, and commanded them (not the sergeant) to do something else, somewhere else—a course of action naturally calculated to promote unity and celerity of action all round. A perspiring sergeant who ventured to point out that his party were working under the direct orders of their Company Commander, was promptly placed under arrest, and his flock enjoyed a welcome and protracted breathing-space until an officer of sufficient standing to cope with Mr. Hyde—unfortunately he was Major Hyde—could be discovered and informed.

The second required more tactful handling. As our train-load drew up at the platform, the officer in charge—it was Captain Blaikie, supported by Bobby Little—stept out, saluted the somewhat rotund Colonel Hyde, whom he saw before him, and proffered a sheaf of papers.

"Good-morning, sir," he said. "Here is my train statement. Shall I carry on with the unloading? I have all my parties detailed."

The great man waved away the papers magnificently. (To be just, even the Jekylls used to wave away our papers.)

"Take those things away," he commanded, in a voice which made it plain that we had encountered another hustler. "Burn them, if you like! Now listen to me. Tell off an officer and seventy men at once."

"I have all the necessary parties detailed already, sir."

"Will you listen to me?" roared the Colonel. He turned to where Captain Blaikie's detachment were drawn up on the platform. "Take the first seventy men of that lot, and tell them to stand over there, under an officer."

Captain Blaikie gave the necessary order.

"Now," continued Colonel Hyde, "tell them to get the horses out and on board that steamer at once. The rest of your party are to go by another steamer. See?"

"Yes, sir, perfectly. But—"

"Do you understand my order?" thundered the Colonel, with increasing choler.

"I do, sir," replied Blaikie politely, "but—"

"Then, for Heaven's sake, carry on!"

Blaikie saluted.

"Very good, sir," he answered. "Mr. Little, come with me."

He turned upon his heel and disappeared rapidly round a corner, followed by the mystified Bobby.

Once out of the sight of the Colonel, Captain Blaikie halted, leaned against a convenient pillar, and lit a cigaret.

"And what do you think of that?" he inquired.

Bobby told him.

"Quite so," agreed Blaikie. "But what you say helps nobody, tho doubtless soothing to the feelings. Now listen, Bobby, and I will give you your first lesson in the Tactical Handling of Brass Hats. Of course we might do as that dear old gentleman suggests, and send seventy horses and mules on a sea-voyage in charge of a party of cooks, signalers, and machine-gunners, and let the grooms and drivers go with the bicycles and machine guns and field-kitchens. But I don't think we will. Nobody would enjoy the experiment much—except perhaps the mules. No: we will follow the golden rule, which is: When given an impossible job by a Brass Hat, salute smartly, turn about, and go and wait round a corner for five minutes. Then come back and do the job in a proper manner. Our five minutes are up: the coast should be clear. Come along, Bobby, and help me to exchange those two parties."

In striking contrast are the Dr. Jekylls, who are pictured in action as follows:

"Never mind those things, old man," they would say of our laboriously completed returns. "Just tell me who you are, and how many. That's right: now I know all about you. Got your working parties fixt up? Good! They ought to have everything cleared in a couple of hours. I'll see that a ration of hot tea is served out for them. Your train starts at a quarter-past seven this evening—remember to call it nineteen-fifteen, by the way, in this country—and you ought to be at the station an hour before the time. I'll send you a guide. What a fine-looking lot these chaps of yours are! Best lot I've seen here for a very long time. Working like niggers, too! Now come along with me for ten minutes and I'll show you where to get a bite of breakfast. Expect you can do with a bit!"

This is Brass-Hat Jekyll—officer and gentleman; and to the eternal credit of the British Army be it said that he abounds in this well-conducted campaign. As an instance of his efficiency, let the case of our own regiment be quoted. The main body traveled here by one route, the transport, horses, and other details by another. The main body duly landed, and were conveyed to the rendezvous—a distant railway junction in northern France.

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Yet the car has the SAME reliable Wagner Electric System, the SAME quick stop brakes; the SAME Safety-INSURING Full-floating rear axle; improved one man top; control equipment—oil gauge, gasoline gauge, speedometer, etc., all grouped on center of dash under one light—in unobstructed view and within easy reach of the driver.

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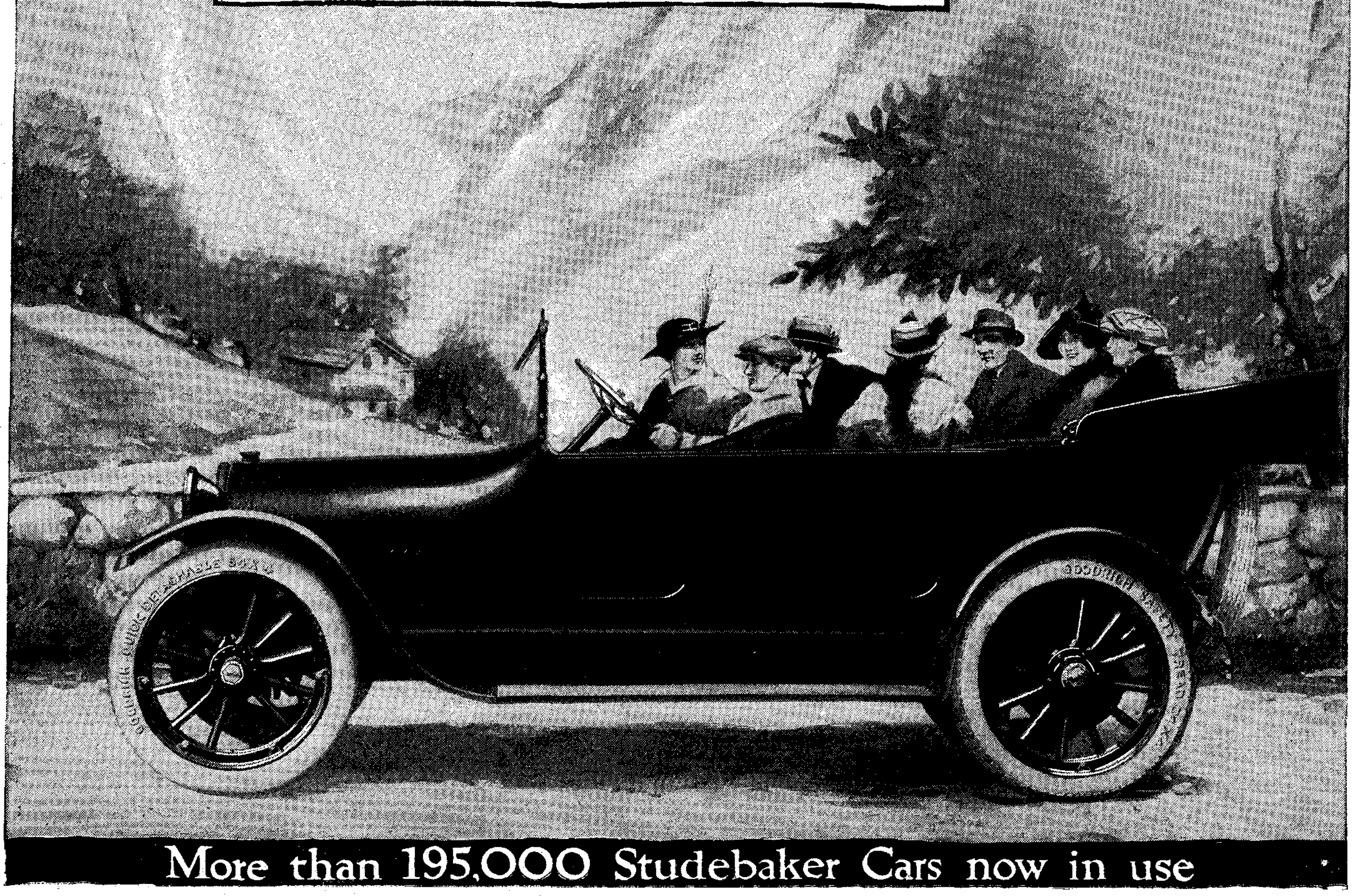

More than 195,000 Studebaker Cars now in use

There they sat down to await the arrival of the train containing the other party, which had left England many hours before them, had landed at a different port, and had not been seen or heard of since.

They had to wait exactly ten minutes!

"Some Staff—what?" the Adjutant observed as the train lumbered into view.

THE POWER OF WORDS

YOU who have listened to the Fourth of July orator at a county fair, can you imagine anything more mirth-provoking than to behold one of these eloquent patriots suddenly paralyzed, as by bewitchment, at the moment he mounts the platform—still able to enunciate but deprived of all power of far-flung gesture ("the-e-e-ese United States!") or of heroic pose? If you can, then imagine him still more harshly enchained. Picture our esteemed representative or fellow townsman unable even so much as to raise his voice to a scream of defiance to this nation's enemies or to lower it to the profundity of his contempt for calumnious criticism of the Democratic party. In an impressively calm and even tone he begins his "Loyal supporters and fellow citizens!" In the same calm and even tone, without variation, inflection, pause, or emphasis, he must continue and complete his oration. He must not move, or turn, or wave so much as a finger at the Stars and Stripes on the schoolhouse flagstaff. Manifestly, the thing is impossible. The doughtiest State Senator would resign were such a performance forced upon him, and doubtless he would have our full sympathy, for not even the humblest and most taciturn among us but prizes his small store of the graceful accompaniments of speech. For when one of us would stir the hearts of men, he studies not his speaking vocabulary alone, but his intonation as well, his pauses, his gestures, his climaxes—in effect, the whole box of tricks with which our orators and actors have wrought our emotions into harmonious expression, from time immemorial. So fixt are we in our faith in this school of eloquence that it is difficult to conceive of any other; and yet such another, diametrically opposed, exists and is daily practised. In many little villages in Old Japan, to the inexpressible delight of audiences which our moving-picture houses might envy, the Japanese story-teller holds forth exactly as has been described. In *The Outlook* for September 15, George Kennan tells of witnessing such a performance, at the seaside resort of Atami, only forty miles from Yokohama. Of this adventure we read in part as follows:

As the warm subtropical evening came on I found myself without occupation or diversion, and, going to the proprietor of my Japanese hotel, I inquired: "Isn't there something doing somewhere to-night—juggling or singing or dancing or something of that kind?"

"Oh, yes," he replied, with a hissing intake of breath. "There's an entertainment every night in the people's hall" (he didn't call it that, but that's what I understood it to be). "I don't know what it is to-night, but there's something."

"Take me to it," I said.

"But it's not an honorable entertainment for honorable gentlemen like you," he objected. "It's mostly for the common people—fishermen and coolies and such."

"So much the better," I said. "I'm not a 'high nobility.' I work for a living myself. Anything that interests a fisherman is sure to interest me. I fish too when I am at home."

The hotel-keeper looked surprized; but without further demur he called a boy and sent him with me to the hall.

Arrived at the hall, Mr. Kennan found himself entering face to face with a dense audience, of some three hundred Japanese men and women packed into the small room as closely as was physically possible. Tho startled at his sudden apparition, they made way for him, so that he finally was able to seat himself cross-legged on the floor with the rest, and the "performance" went on. He writes:

As soon as the slight rustle that accompanied my entrance had subsided, I looked at the stage to see what sort of an entertainment was in progress. I half expected to see a juggler or a couple of wrestlers; but what I did see was a middle-aged Japanese sitting on his heels on the floor. He was drest in a plain black kimono; his black hair was cut short; his hands were clasped in his lap; and his strong, smooth-shaven face was immobile, expressionless, inscrutable. He looked at me for a moment in silence, and then, in a low, even monotone began to talk, exactly as if he were addressing me. I could imagine that he was courteously rebuking me for disturbing the audience by my late arrival. I felt greatly embarrassed for a moment, but nobody smiled or looked in my direction, and I gradually recovered confidence.

He was evidently talking to the people, and without reference to me. But such quiet, even, expressionless public speaking I had never heard. His hands remained clasped in his lap; his voice never varied from a flat monotone; and his face was as devoid of expression as the back side of a tombstone. He spoke like an automoton

TREMENDOUS VALUE FOR 15 CENTS

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Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—People in every section of the country are hurrying to take advantage of the Pathfinder's wonderful offer to send that splendid illustrated review of the whole world thirteen weeks for 15 cents. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends, and he will keep the offer open until the Pathfinder passes the hundred thousand circulation mark, which will be in a few weeks. Fifteen cents mailed at once with your application to Pathfinder, 61 Douglas St., Washington, D. C., will keep the whole family informed, entertained, helped and inspired for the next three months.—Advt.

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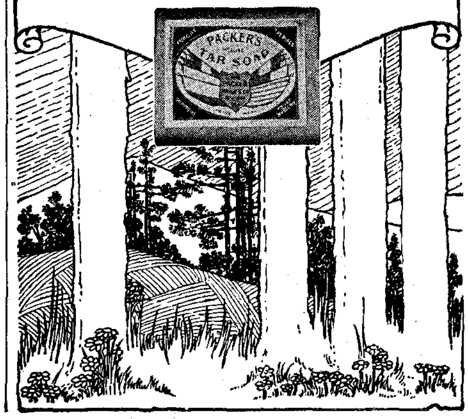

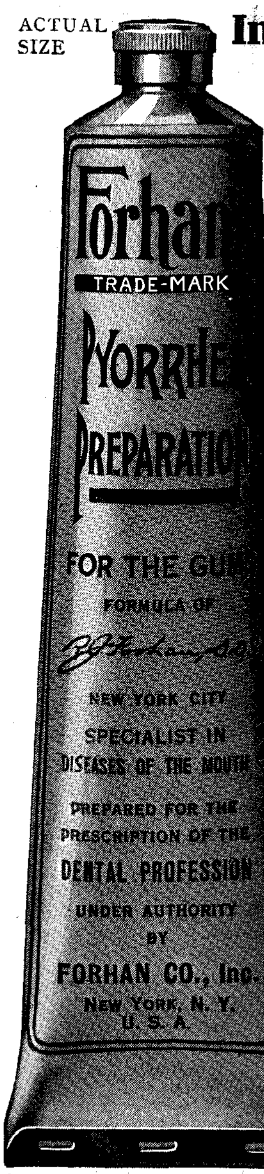

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or a man in a trance. I could not imagine an audience that would be moved by so dry and expressionless a recital; but it soon became apparent that this audience was moved. A faint snicker behind me caused me to turn my head, and, looking backward, I discovered, to my surprize, that on hundreds of interested faces there was a broad grin. Here and there the grins began to explode in laughter; the merriment became contagious; and in two or three minutes I was laughing myself in mere sympathy with three hundred mirth-convulsed people. There was nothing funny that I could understand, but in that gale of hilarity I was simply carried away. Through it all the talking sphinx on the stage showed no interest, no animation, no sympathy. His voice was the same low, monotonous drone, and only the utterance and the attentive eyes roving hither and yon showed that he was alive.

Finally the gale of laughter subsided. There were sporadic snorts now and then from people whose appreciation of the ludicrous came a little late, but even these soon ceased, and the whole audience became quiet. Gradually the quiet deepened into stillness. Then the stillness became more profound. Finally there was absolutely no sound except the unchanged speech of the man on the stage. Nobody moved, nobody seemed to breathe; and I felt sure that if the talker should for a moment stop talking I could hear my heart beat, or, as the Russians say, "hear a fly cough." It was uncanny; it was almost painful; and looking around at last to see what it could possibly mean, my attention was instantly attracted to a woman who sat about ten feet back of me on my right. She was an elderly peasant woman, sixty or seventy years of age. Her face bore an expression of immeasurable grief, and down her withered cheeks ran big tears, of which she was evidently unconscious. She did not try to wipe them away, and one by one they dript off her chin into her lap. She was not looking at the talker, and I doubted whether she could see anything through her tear-bleared eyes, even if she did look. Her grief-stricken face gave me a sort of thrill—almost a shock—and I looked from her to the others to see what they were doing. Most of the women and many of the men were weeping silently, and all looked as if they were bidding a last good-by to their nearest of kin on the brink of an open grave. And through it all ran the monotonous, expressionless, absolutely unchanged speech of the man on the stage. The contrast between his cold, quiet, unimpassioned talk and the feelings that it aroused seemed to me one of the most extraordinary things I have ever witnessed.

Then gradually the tension relaxed, men and women dried their tears; all was quiet as before. While Mr. Kennan still sat among them, the "barometer" of emotion went up once more—pleased expressions, little smiles, amusement, grins, chuckles, ripples of laughter, hearty guffaws, and once more the audience were rocking in their places convulsed by an ecstasy of merriment. The American found himself laughing with them, willy-nilly. "An hour later," he concludes,

I walked out of the crowded hall into the deserted, dimly lighted streets of Atami. I had heard at last a Japanese story-teller. Do you ask what his stories were? I don't know. I laughed, I almost cried, and I had a good time, but what it was all about I haven't the faintest idea.

THE PASSING OF AN IRON DOG

THE delights of yesteryear are so often labeled atrocious by the next generation that it is remarkable how we can ever go on with such sublime faith, finding pleasure and joy in what, with the slow certainty of the solar system itself, is bound to be scoffed at some day. A glimpse of this evolutionary process from the sublime to the ridiculous is afforded by a recent incident in Kansas City. In itself it was a simple, prosaic affair—merely the retirement of a cast-iron dog to make way for a steam-shovel. For the last thirty years the cast-iron dog has stood watch, says *The Star*, on the lawn of a once palatial residence, but he is needed no more. The comfortable broad expanse that was his especial care will now be tightly filled by a steel-and-concrete building of the most up-to-date sort, a picture show, a barber-shop, and a drug-store. "If they need any watching done hereafter, they'll hire a detective." We read further:

Ponto will be joined in his retirement before long by a corrugated lady in a short skirt with a tin umbrella over her head, and by a sheet-metal swan with a proudly arched neck, who have divided with him the decorative honors of his position. In other days the lady's umbrella caught and gracefully cascaded into a basin in which she stood the jets of water that a marvel of plumbing ingenuity made to emanate from her back hair. In other days, too, the swan bore in its bill an openwork basket, originally designed to hold flowers, but latterly filled with waste paper. Ponto, the lady, and the swan all looked down a vista of brick walk to an iron gate outside of which a smiling Ethiopian youth in red trousers and peaked jockey-cap stood on a granite block with arm extended to hold the horses of callers.

Back among the trees the house still stands, altho somewhat altered in appearance. For one thing they have removed from it several miles of lightning-rods. The builder was a rich man in those days—must have been worth $60,000, folk said—and naturally he went in heavily for lightning-rods. Ignorant persons have sometimes wondered why the houses of those days had so many cupolas, but the reason is plain. The cupolas were built to carry the proud and heaven-kissing lightning-rods whose gilded tips flashing in the sun advertised to the world that money was no object under that roof.

But if the lightning-rods are gone the iron fences that surrounded the flat portions of the roof are still there. The gold-leaf which gilded the balusters has long since been washed away, but the urns which decorated the corners remain, and a close inspection might show some of them still to contain the sheet-iron foliage that once trailed there with such graceful profusion. For the rest the house is little changed. There are the slim, turned columns of the porch, the pointed windows with the granite keystone over them, the jig-

Few Men and Women Have Healthy Hair

As a nation, we guard the health of our teeth *zealously*, and neglect the health of our hair *shamefully*. Hence, very few men or women have really healthy hair.

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A non-oily, liquid antiseptic

One application generally stops Itching Scalp. A few applications of Pompeian *Hair* Massage show improvement in most Dandruff cases. With the scalp finally in a healthy condition, Falling Hair can be checked unless the cause is old age or extreme physical or nervous disorders.

The merit of massage for the hair is known to most people, while the merit of our *new* product, Pompeian *Hair* Massage, is known to perhaps a million people. Yes, more than a million people have used Pompeian *Hair* Massage, *but under another name.*

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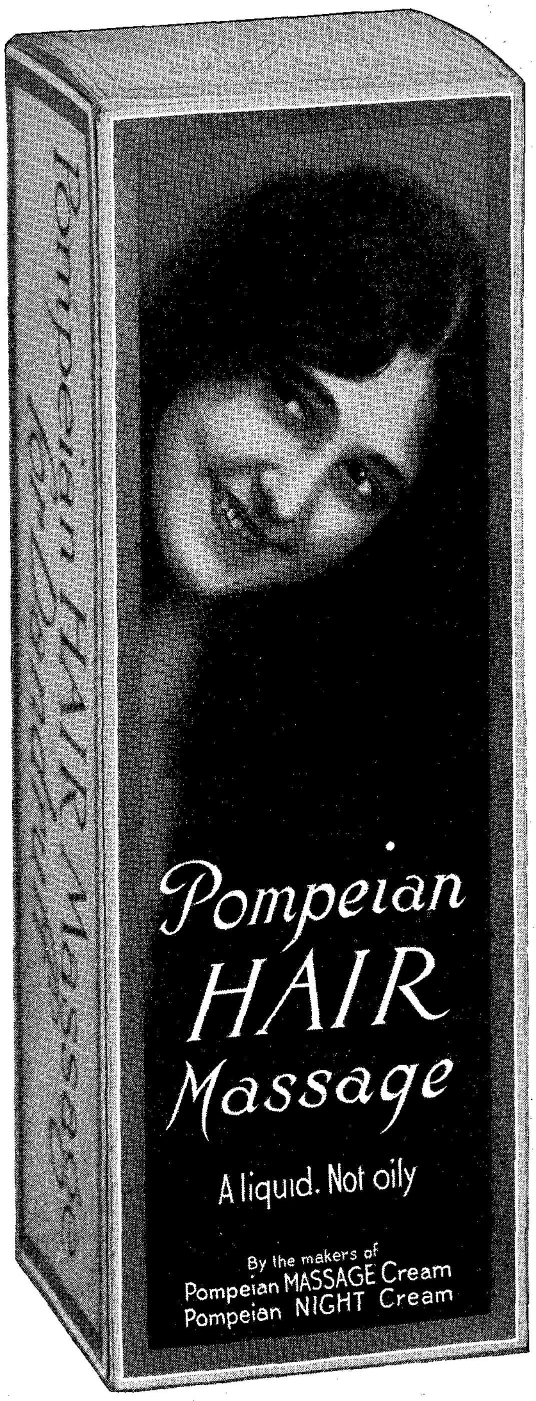
For many years sold as "Hyki"

For many years, thousands of the leading barber shops in 40 of our 48 states have used a preparation called Hyki. Being unable to originate or find a formula as good as Hyki, we finally bought the Hyki business, changed the name to Pompeian *Hair* Massage and added it to our standard products, Pompeian *Massage* Cream and Pompeian *Night* Cream.

It has six finely-combined ingredients that will keep your hair healthy, and only healthy hair can long be luxuriant. Be proud in the possession of a fine head of hair, but don't wait until too late. Lost hair seldom returns.



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Get Trial Bottle

and test it yourself. Seeing is believing. Trial Bottle and Booklet, "Care of Your Hair," sent for 10c, provided you give your dealer's name.

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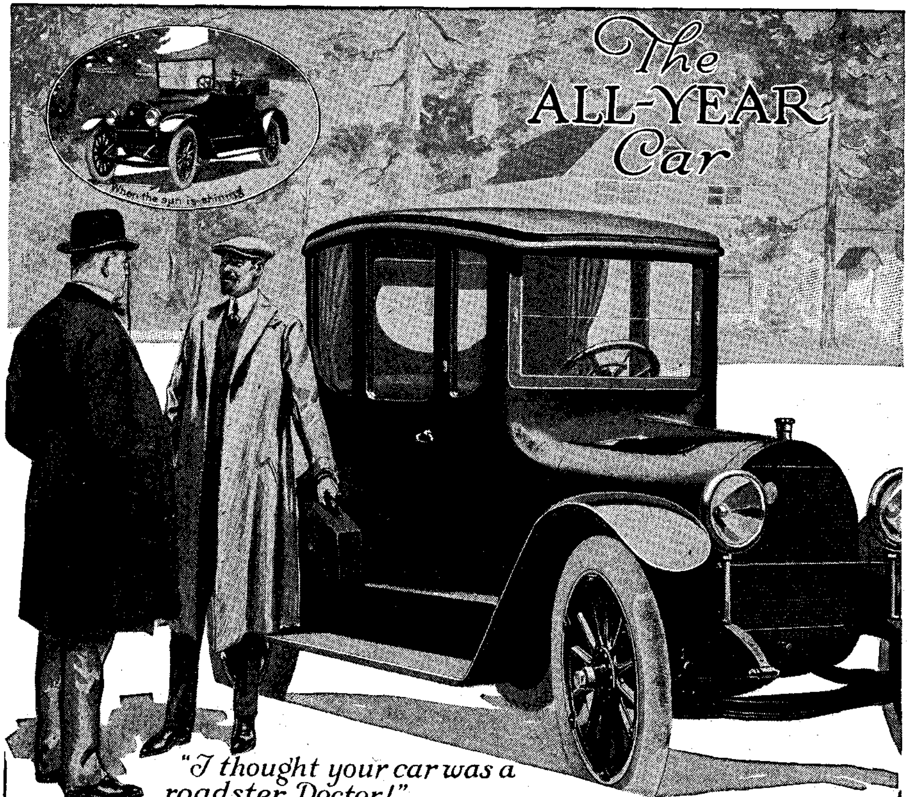
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Mr. Hapgood, who will be well remembered as the author of "The Spirit of the Ghetto" (of which a new edition has just appeared), has undertaken in this volume to present a record of his actual experience in observing unusual phases of life in the underworld of New York. He has aimed not so much to picture the squalid side of that life as its charm. Among the types selected are not only Bowery boys, criminals, small politicians, "spieler" girls, and Bowery "cruisers," but Bohemians of the higher type, men-about-town, artists, etc.

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saw shingle-work in the gables, the stained-glass window in the cupola, and the fan-light over the door.

When the owner walked down the brick walk past Ponto and the corrugated lady to take the reins from the iron boy he looked back at the gleaming cupolas and lightning-rods of his home with considerable satisfaction. He conceived that things, architecturally and otherwise, were settled for pretty much all time. The only way anybody could lay it over his house was to put up more lightning-rods. The residence-center of population never could be shifted from his street. Blaine would be elected President in November, thus putting it out of the question that there ever could be another Democrat in the White House. Bustles would always be worn. Nobody would ever be any richer than Jay Gould.

And now they are digging a cellar in the grassy lawn where Ponto stood and are going to build a building without any cupolas or iron fences on the roof. The once-proud mansion will be shut off from the street, will be given a new number, and will be described by the city directory as being "in the rear." An accurate description. Along with the iron dog, the corrugated lady, lightning-rods, bustles, and the belief that Jay Gould knew anything about the higher forms of finance, it is in the rear—thirty years.

PEACE-BRIDES

WE have heard awesome tales of Germany's "war-brides" and of the polygamous possibilities in Europe after the war, but one writer brings to our attention another possible marital result of martial indulgence that, in some aspects, is even more hideous to contemplate than is the fate of an already crippled German veteran undertaking for his country's sake to emulate the Mormon or the Turk. There are many who believe that two or more "better halves" in one household constitute a decidedly improper fraction: but what will they say to the scheme suggested by the Sydney (Australia) *Bulletin*—an ingenious plan to recoup the fortunes of Britain and restore the financial balance of Europe at the cost of a few deathless heroes? The writer guides a sympathetic pen, but neglects, however, to mention the "Buy-a-Briton" movement that must be started in this country before the plan can hope of complete success. We read:

> If the war lasts another two or three years, and President Wilson's peace policy continues, practically the whole of the world's gold must gravitate to the United States. What a change the phenomenon is going to produce in civilization's social customs and ideals! The attention of Europe will be centered on the problems of repleting its vanished gold-supply. The savior of his country, the true patriot, will be the citizen who can effect the return of the largest amount of the precious metal. The fortune-hunter, for example, will become a popular hero. Youths who show the glimmerings of a genius for fascination will be State-aided to exert their gifts for the benefit of the nation.

Picture the home-coming of the proud young Briton who has snared a Yankee bride with three or four million golden dollars. The aldermanic reception and address of welcome at Southampton; the wild, cheering crowds; the portraits in the illustrated papers with their stirring legends, such as "He Did His Duty," "Married for Money for England," "He Has Immolated Himself: What Are You Doing?" And, finally, the investiture at Buckingham Palace with the Empire's highest order—the Marital Cross, with its nobly simple inscription, C. O. D.

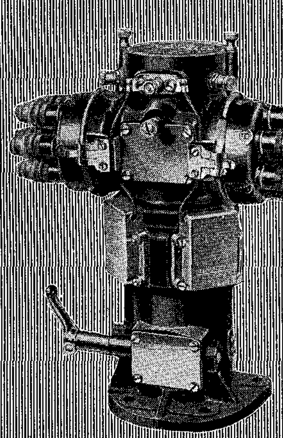
V. C.

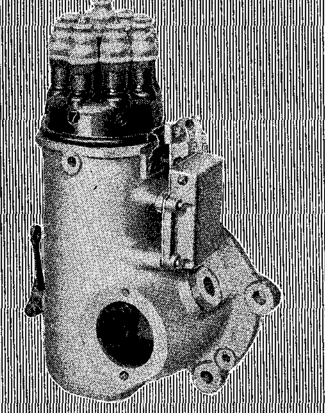
ONE of England's favorite cartoons is an imaginative view of the Essen iron-works working night and day turning out Iron Crosses. By the middle of this October England had bestowed the Victoria Cross on ninety-nine men; in the same period Germany has given out over 350,000 Iron Crosses. Naturally, the Briton, mightily proud of his own decoration, which is rarely won save in death's despite, refers somewhat derisively to the multitude of the enemy's decorations for gallantry. And just as sincerely the German expresses scorn for a military system in which true loyalty is not recognized unless it perform some superhuman feat. The 350,000 German acts of gallantry will make interesting reading when told, but that will be at some future time. Meanwhile we have the stories of the V. C. as published from time to time in the English newspapers. These announcements are all too brief, but are stirring to the imagination in their very brevity. Here, for example, are five awards published on the 1st of this September, of which the first three are bestowed on "single-handed" heroes. The first is Second Lieutenant Herbert James, of the Worcestershire Regiment:

> In the southern zone of Gallipoli, on June 28, when a portion of a regiment had been checked owing to all the officers being put out of action, Second Lieutenant James, who belonged to a neighboring unit, on his own initiative gathered a body of men and led them forward under heavy shell- and rifle-fire. He returned, organized a second party, and again advanced. His gallant example put fresh life into the attack. On July 3 he headed a party of bomb-throwers up a Turkish communication-trench, and after nearly all his bomb-throwers had been killed or wounded he remained alone at the head of the trench and kept back the enemy single-handed till a barrier had been built behind him and the trench secured. He was throughout exposed to a murderous fire.

Next comes Capt. Gerald Robert O'Sullivan, of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers:

> On the night of July 1-2, when it was essential that a portion of a trench at Krithia should be regained, Captain O'Sullivan, altho not belonging to the troops at this point, volunteered to lead a party of bomb-throwers. He advanced in





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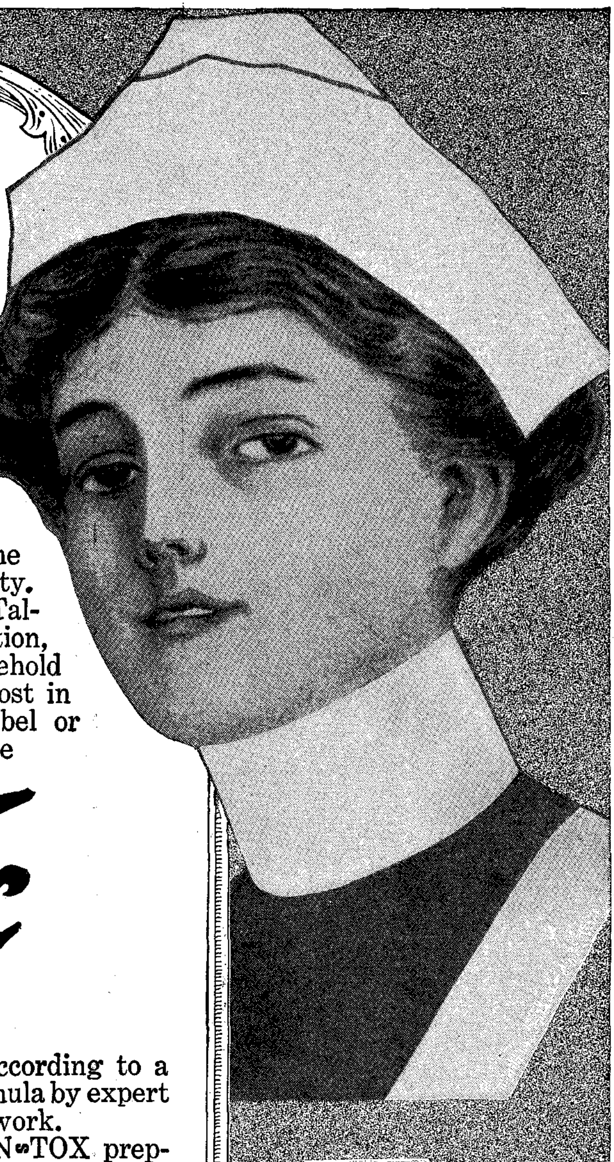

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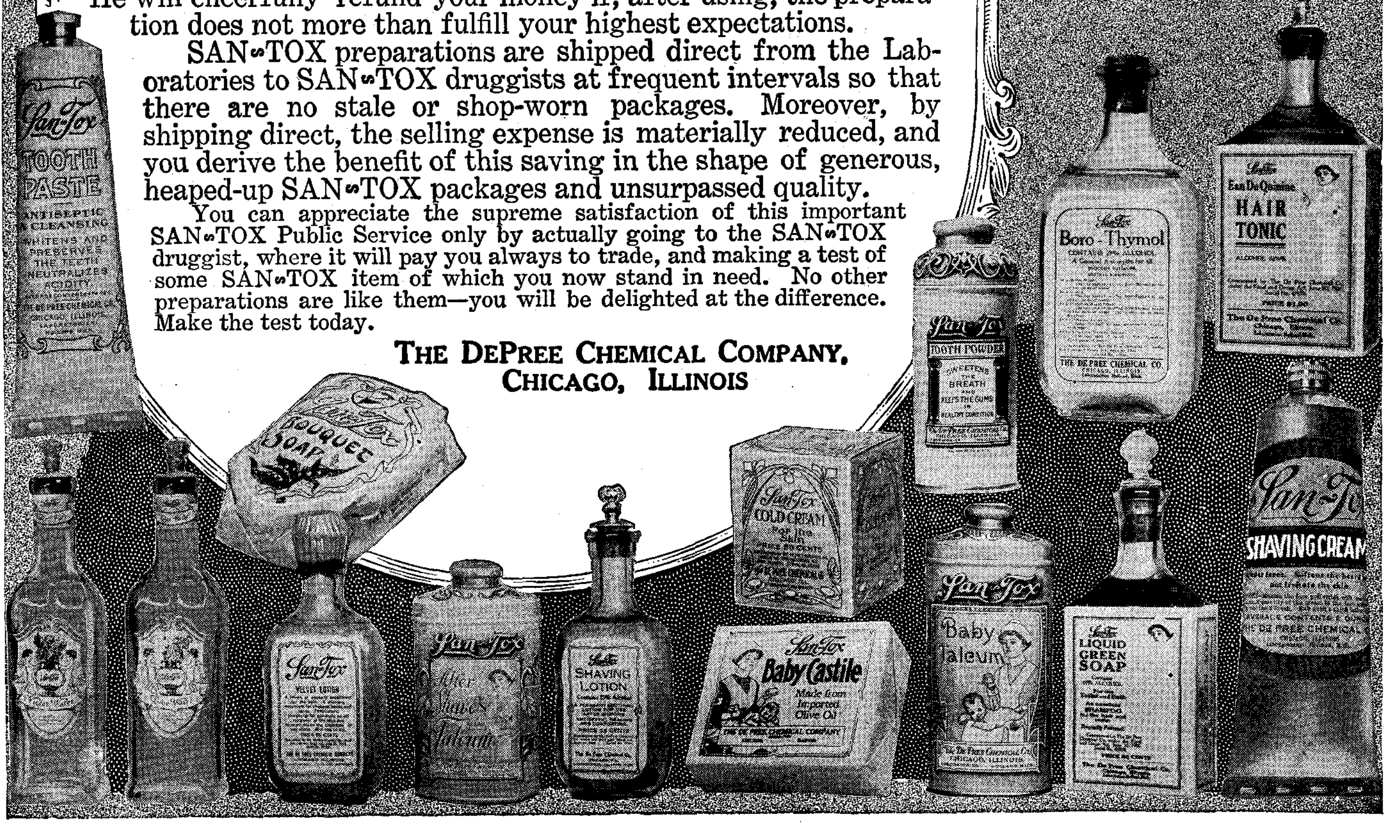
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the open under a very heavy fire, and, to throw his bombs with greater effect, got up on the parapet, where he was completely exposed to the fire of the enemy occupying the trench. He was wounded, but not before his inspiring example had led his party to make further efforts, which resulted in the recapture of the trench. On the night of June 18–19 he saved a critical situation by great personal gallantry and good leading.

Sergeant James Somers is only twenty-one, and he comes from Tipperary. When he took the "long, long way" from the Dardanelles back to Cloghjordan in August, he was hailed as "the first Tipperary V. C." This is his story:

On the night of July 1–2, when, owing to hostile bombing, some of our troops had retired from a sap, Sergeant Somers remained alone until a party brought up bombs. He climbed over the Turkish trench and bombed the Turks with great effect. Later, he advanced into the open under very heavy fire and held back the enemy by throwing bombs into their flank until a barricade had been established. He frequently ran to and from our trenches to obtain fresh supplies of bombs. By his great gallantry and coolness Sergeant Somers was largely instrumental in effecting the recapture of a portion of our trench which had been lost.

Major George Godfrey Massy Wheeler, late of the Indian Army, wins his award too late. But it will serve a purpose in preserving the memory of this "very gallant gentleman." We read:

At Shaiba, Mesopotamia, on April 12, Major Wheeler asked permission to take out his squadron and attempt to capture a flag, the center-point of an enemy group who were firing on one of our pickets. He advanced and attacked the enemy's infantry with the lance, doing considerable execution. He then retired while the enemy swarmed out of hidden ground and formed an excellent target to our Royal Horse Artillery guns. On April 13, Major Wheeler led his squadron to the attack of the "North Mound." He was seen far ahead of his men riding single-handed straight for the enemy's standards. This gallant officer was killed on the Mound.

George Arthur Boyd Rochfort was rejected as physically unfit when he first sought service. The V. C. which he now wears confirms in exceptional manner his ultimate fitness. Of this young lieutenant in the Scots Guards we read:

Between Canbrin and La Bassée, on August 3 at 2 A.M., a German trench-mortar bomb landed on the side of the parapet of the communication-trench in which he stood, close to a small working party of his battalion. He might easily have stept back a few yards round the corner into perfect safety, but, shouting to his men to look out, he rushed at the bomb, seized it, and hurled it over the parapet, where it at once exploded. There is no doubt that this splendid combination of presence of mind and courage saved the lives of many of the working-party.

But the Victoria Cross does not go to the Army alone. Here are four heroes of the Navy who wear the decoration, substituting only a white ribbon for the red:

It is officially announced in the London *Gazette* that the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officers and men for the conspicuous acts of bravery mentioned in the dispatch:

Commander Edward Unwin, R.N.—While in River Clyde, observing that the lighters which were to form the bridge to the shore had broken adrift, Commander Unwin left the ship and under a murderous fire attempted to get the lighters into position. He worked on until, suffering from the effects of cold and immersion, he was obliged to return to the ship, where he was wrapt up in blankets. Having in some degree recovered, he, against the doctor's order, returned to his work and completed it. He was later again attended by the doctor for three abrasions caused by bullets, after which he once more left the ship, this time in a life-boat, to save some wounded men who were lying in shallow water near the beach. He continued at this heroic labor under continuous fire until forced to stop through pure physical exhaustion.

Midshipman George Leslie Drewry, R.N.R.—Assisted Commander Unwin at the work of securing the lighters under heavy rifle-fire and Maxim-fire. He was wounded in the head, but continued his work and twice subsequently attempted to swim from lighter to lighter with a line.

Midshipman Wilfred St. Aubyn Malleson, R.N.—Also assisted Commander Unwin, and after Midshipman Drewry had failed from exhaustion to get a line from lighter to lighter, he swam with it himself and succeeded. The line subsequently broke, and he afterward made two further but unsuccessful attempts at his self-imposed task.

Able Seaman William Chas. Williams, O.N. 186774 (R.F.R. B.3766). Held on to a line in the water for over an hour under heavy fire, until killed.

Seaman R.N.R. George McKenzie Samson, O.N. 2408A.—Worked on a lighter all day under fire, attending wounded and getting out lines; he was eventually dangerously wounded by Maxim-fire.

To earn the Victoria Cross, the Manchester *Guardian* reminds us, "a man must have given proof of very much more lasting qualities than the furious bravery that goes with the state of mind which makes a man 'see red' in a bayonet-charge," but on this basis the paper heartily commends the award to Lieutenant William Thomas Forshaw, of the Manchester Regiment, whom "his Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to honor" for conspicuous bravery on the Gallipoli Peninsula from August 7 to 9. His exploit reads:

When holding the northwest corner of a vineyard he was attacked and heavily bombed by the Turks, who advanced time after time by three trenches which converged at this point, but he held his own, not only directing his men and encouraging them by exposing himself with the utmost disregard to danger, but personally throwing bombs continuously for forty-one hours. When his detachment was relieved after twenty-four hours he volunteered to continue the direction of operations. Three times during

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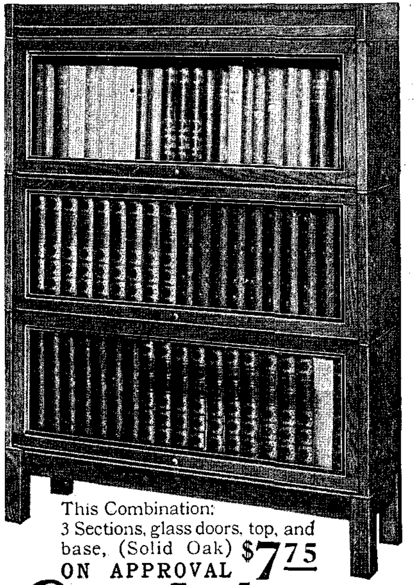

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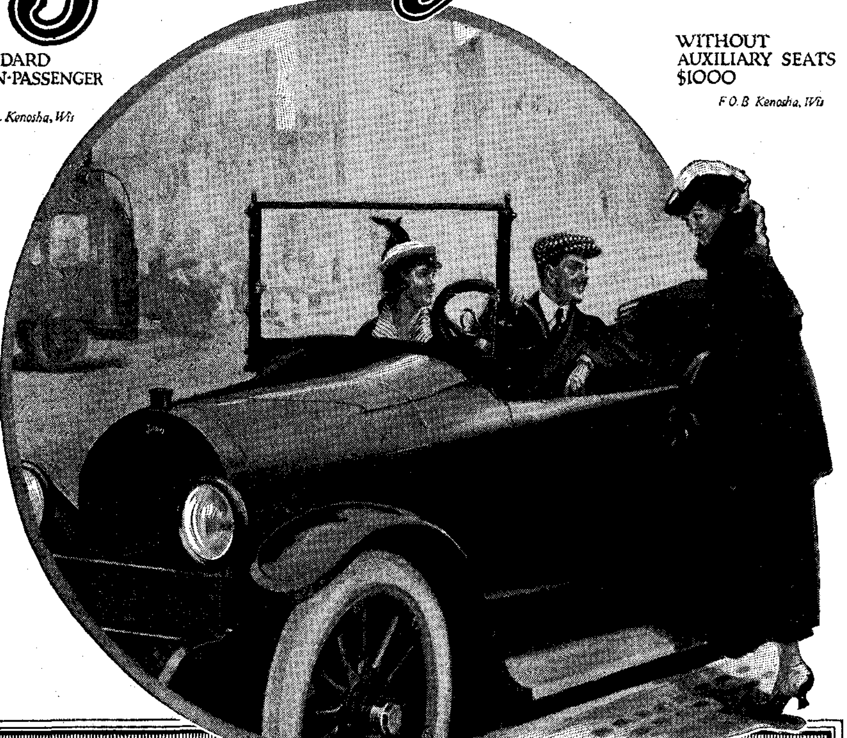

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the night of the 8th of August he was again heavily attacked, and once the Turks were over the barricade. But after shooting three with his revolver he led his men forward and recaptured it. When he rejoined his battalion he was choked and sickened by bomb-fumes, badly bruised by fragments of shrapnel, and could barely lift his arm from the continuous bomb-throwing. It was due to his personal example, magnificent courage, and endurance that this very important corner was held.

But we learn from Cairo the unheroic version of the story from the man himself:

Interviewed by the Press Association's correspondent, Lieutenant Forshaw said he was terribly excited and had never enjoyed anything better than the desperate fight which lasted forty-five hours. All through that time he smoked continuously for the purpose of lighting the fuses of the bombs, which were constructed out of jam-tins. This, coupled with the fumes of the bombs, brought on sickness and a complete loss of voice, lasting several days.

Lieutenant Forshaw said: "It was a strange feeling suddenly to see three huge Turks facing you. There is nothing like a revolver in such circumstances. I shot my first man as he was attempting to bayonet a corporal, the second as he was running for our ammunition, and a third as he was attempting to bayonet me. All was over in a few seconds, but the Turks had fled."

A bit more explicit and therefore more satisfactory to the reader is the account of the deed of Lance-Corporal Albert Jacka, a young Australian in the Dardanelles, given at some length by the Manchester *Guardian:*

On May 10, ten men and a sergeant of the 14th Australian Battalion, who were holding a short section of trench at Courtney's Post, found that the Turks outside the parapet were throwing bombs down into the trench. Two Australians fell killed and four were wounded.

Seven or eight Turks then jumped in, and this section of the trench was for the moment left open to a wounded officer, who went to see the situation. This officer, when coming back through the communication-trench, said: "They have got me; the Turks are in the trench."

Lance-Corporal Jacka immediately jumped from the communication-trench up to the step, or bench, behind the last traverse of the section of the fire-trench, which had not yet been reached by the Turks. He was exposed for a moment to the Turks' rifles at a distance of three yards. The Turks were afraid to come round the traverse, and he held them there for a considerable time alone.

Meanwhile the word had gone back, "Officer wanted." Lieutenant Hamilton saw the Turks jumping into the trench and began firing with his revolver, but the Turks shot him through the head. A second officer was sent up. Then Jacka shouted: "Look out, sir; the Turks are in here." The officer asked Jacka if he would charge if he (the officer) got some men to back him up, and Jacka said "Yes." The officer's platoon was following him, and he called for volunteers. "It's a tough job. Will you back Jacka up?" One of the leading men answered: "It's

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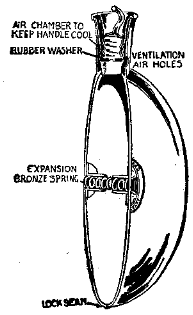
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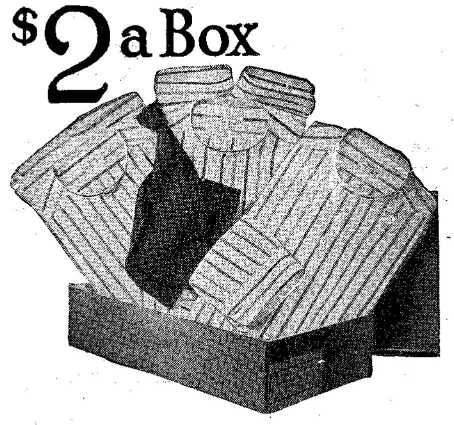

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sink or swim; we will come, sir," and the leading three went forward. The moment the leading man put his head round the corner he was hit in three places and fell back, blocking the trench. The exit from the trench at this end now being well held, Jacka jumped back from the fire-trench into the communication-trench.

The officer told Jacka he would hold the exit and give the Turks the impression that he was going to charge again. Jacka said he would make his way round through a communication-trench to the other end of the fire-trench at the rear of the Turks. This plan worked excellently. The officer's party threw two bombs and fired several shots into the wall of the trench opposite them.

Jacka made his way round, and a moment after the bombs were thrown he reached a portion of the trench just behind the Turks. The party in front heard shots, and charged, but when they reached the trench only four Turks came crawling over the parapet. These Turks were shot, and Jacka was found in the trench with an unlighted cigaret in his mouth and with a flushed face.

"Well, I managed to get the beggars, sir," he said. In front of him was a trench literally blocked with Turks. He had shot five, and had just finished bayoneting the remaining two. One of these was only wounded, and was taken prisoner.

A BURMAN MITE

THE British Chancellor's recent statement that England would have to contribute half of its normal income to the war has not yet been reported in distant Burma, but there is no need that it be repeated there. Rumor of war reached there months ago, and at least one village has responded with its supreme offering—the total sum of its available wealth. In the heart of Burma England is a land unseen and unknown, but from that land come white men who for unknown reasons strive continually to make life more pleasant for the natives. It is meet that gratitude should be exprest when need comes. In *The Yale Review,* L. P. Jenks gives a well-authenticated story of how gratitude was exprest on one occasion, learned from a civil officer in one of the remoter districts of Burma:

One early morning not long ago this officer found an ancient Burman squatting on his heels in front of the bungalow, whom he recognized as the headman of a village distant fifty miles away in the hills. Questioned by the officer as to the purpose for which he had undertaken so long a journey through the jungle, the old man replied as follows:

"*Thakin* (master), my villagers wish to make some return for the favors bestowed upon us by the British Government. The Government has lessened our taxes, killed the leopards, given us good water, and appointed a most discriminating policeman to visit us when need shall arise. And now I am come to tell you that we have in our village eight guns, ancient and well tried, and all held under a license granted by the most honorable *Thakin;* we have also four pounds of excellent gunpowder

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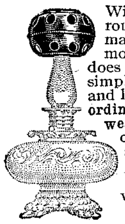

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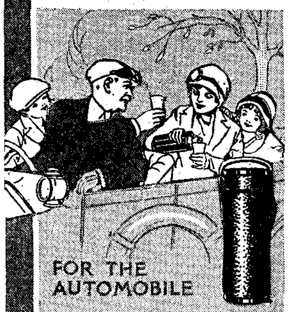

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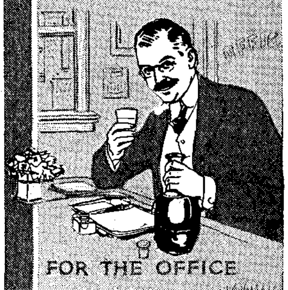

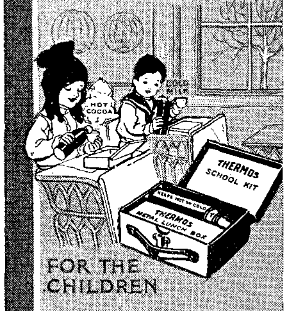

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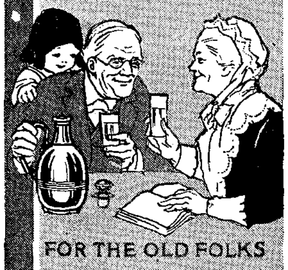

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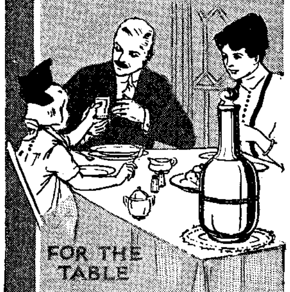

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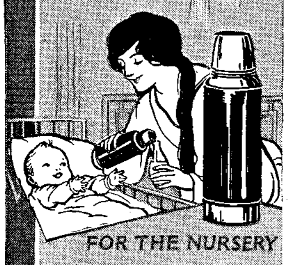

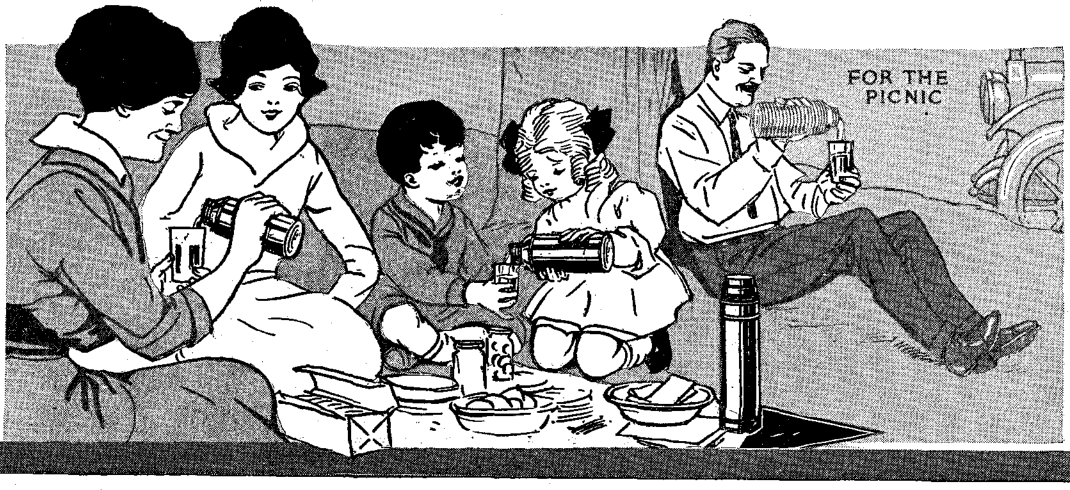

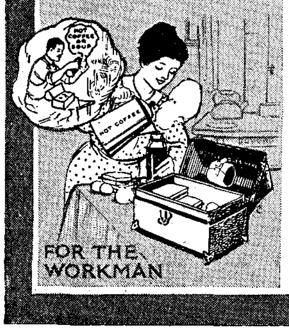

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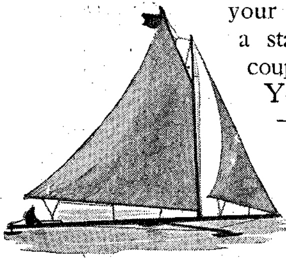
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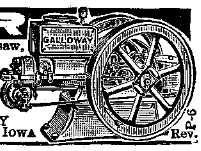

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in a bottle, and a bag of bullets; these being neither more nor less than the *Thakin's* license permits us to hold. Moreover, there are in our village two trackers who have proved their skill in the capture of dacoits.

"*Thakin*, we have heard a rumor that the British Government is in great trouble with its enemies. Wherefore our villagers have empowered me to say that the eight guns, bottle of gunpowder, the bag of bullets, and the two trackers are freely at the disposal of the British Government."

A KANSAS COURTIN'

THERE is nothing more diverting among all the reminiscences of the famous suffrage leader, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, than the account of her first proposal. It is contained in her "Story of a Pioneer" (Harper & Brothers, New York). The gentleman in question, we are told, a youth of twenty or so, happened to be the least desirable in the neighborhood, whose peculiarities made him the butt of the whole countryside and the laughing-stock particularly of all the other young people. Nevertheless, he showed one very clear streak of sanity in his open admiration for Ann Shaw. Thus it was that he appeared one evening at her home visibly bulging with a matter of utmost importance. Unfortunately he had selected a time when there were already two other young men calling on Dr. Shaw's sisters. All five were sitting about the fire when he entered. We read on:

His costume, like himself, left much to be desired. He wore a blue flannel shirt and a pair of trousers made of flour-bags. Such trousers were not uncommon in our region, and the boy's mother, who had made them for him, had thoughtfully selected a nice clean pair of sacks. But on one leg was the name of the firm that made the flour—A. and G. W. Green—and by a charming coincidence A. and G. W. Green happened to be the two young men who were calling on my sisters! On the back of the bags, directly in the rear of the wearer, was the simple legend, "96 pounds," and the striking effect of the young man's costume was completed by a bright yellow sash, which held his trousers in place.

The vision fascinated my sisters and their two guests. They gave it their entire attention, and when the newcomer signified with an eloquent gesture that he was calling on me, and beckoned me into an inner room, the quartet arose as one person and followed us to the door. Then, as we inhospitably closed the door, they fastened their eyes to the cracks in the living-room wall, that they might miss none of the entertainment. When we were alone my guest and I sat down in facing chairs and in depress silence.

The young man was nervous, and I was both frightened and annoyed. I had heard suppress giggles on the other side of the wall, and I realized, as my self-centered visitor failed to do, that we were not enjoying the privacy the situation seemed to demand. At last the youth informed me that his "dad" had just given him a cabin, a yoke of steers, a cow, and some hens. When this announcement had produced its full effect, he straightened up in his chair and asked solemnly, "Will ye have me?"

An outburst of chortles from the other side of the wall greeted the proposal, but the ardent youth ignored it, if indeed he heard it. With eyes staring straight ahead, he sat rigid, waiting for my answer; and I, anxious only to get rid of him and to end the strain of the moment, said the first thing that came into my head. "I can't," I told him. "I'm sorry, but—but—I'm engaged."

He rose quickly, with the effect of a half-closed jack-knife that is suddenly opened, and for an instant stood looking down upon me. He was six feet two inches tall, and extremely thin. I am very short, and, as I looked up, his flour-bag trousers seemed to join his yellow sash somewhere near the ceiling of the room. He put both hands into his pockets and slowly delivered his valedictory. "That's darned disappointing to a fellow," he said, and left the house.

ORIENTAL MOVIE-THEATERS

A FORTUNE awaits the American who can invent an appeal to Japanese humor and tickle the funny-bone of the inhabitants of *Dai Nippon*. The point is that there is such a thing as Japanese humor—Japanese have been seen to laugh—but no one alien to their country appears to know what it is. This strange condition of affairs was made apparent with the invasion of Japan by the moving picture. Our movies have convulsed the universe—but the Japanese do not care for Charlie Chaplin! Then why fear the Yellow Peril, some may ask who, even in this country, hold the Japanese view of that comedian. But, on the other hand, the Japanese laugh at our melodrama, and while that may be easy for some of our more austere moving-picture critics to explain, it indicates a perplexing difference in point of view that has driven many a producer to despair. In an account of "The Film That Runs Around the World" in the November *World Outlook*, Homer Croy describes the situation, telling of his own experiences in Yokohama:

> Japan was the first foreign country where I saw moving pictures shown. The "rickshaws" which carry one to the theater have real Japanese lanterns—they drift along in the darkness like glowworms. At the theater they will wait for you till the performance is over and speed you back on tires of American rubber.
>
> In Yokohama one whole street is given up to moving pictures—Theater Street. Great banners hang clear across it, with the picturesque Japanese alphabet racing up and down them, advertising the respective performances.
>
> On the floor the audience sit, with their feet squarely turned under them, absorbed in the shifting shadows. The subtitles are in English; but so common is English coming to be in Japan that the meaning doesn't go over their heads. It is now being taught in the public schools, so that there is always some one to whisper the title's meaning.
>
> American manufacturers have labored long and hard to find films that will amuse

"Oh, I'm so tired" said he—
"Wear Cat's Paw Rubber Heels" said she.

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Gives your step the safe, buoyant lightness of the trained athlete.

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the Japanese, but their success has not been very marked. No white mind can fathom a Japanese's sense of humor. Our funniest films over there go flat. Charlie Chaplin bores them. But in the midst of a death scene in some dramatic film they will suddenly begin to rock with merriment. There is a fortune in it for any one who will locate the Japanese bump of humor and manufacture picture-plays that will hit it.

The Japanese are now manufacturing their own films, but they are not of much interest to white people, as nothing ever happens in them. There is no action. Half a reel may be given up to drinking a cup of tea. But this may be exceedingly funny to the Japanese, for there has been more going on than shows on the surface. By the way they lift their cups, by the way they swing their fan, they are passing a message. Two Japanese can talk to each other with their fans, while the white man standing alongside understands nothing of what they are saying.

In China there is little difficulty in making the people laugh. They are a simple and a childlike race (when they are not uncannily inexplicable), and so the same delightful slapstick and glue-pot brand of humor that rejoices Broadway is highly popular in the Flowery Kingdom. As we read:

A fat person is always good for a laugh. He doesn't have to do anything—just walk into the picture with a large protruding stomach. To fall into water is another scream with them. For some unaccountable reason getting wet is, to a Chinese, the climax of humor. It may be funny, possibly, because as a general rule the Chinese don't indulge in water to any noticeable extent. As to that I don't care to say, but I do know that if a man falls into a creek the audience shrieks. If two men fall in the ushers have to silence them, and if a manager can get hold of a film where half a dozen fall into the water he doubles the price of admission.

Since the beginning of time, the Chinese have never had women actors, the feminine parts being taken by boy actors. It was a profession among them, but in the last two years girls have begun to appear in the moving pictures. They are very popular, and for the first time in its history China is having leading ladies.

When a Chinaman goes to a moving-picture theater he makes a night of it; he goes at seven and stays till midnight. The manager has to give him his money's worth in footage. His demands in the way of quality are slight, but he does want quantity. While he sits on the hard, wooden bench he drinks tea, eats watermelon seeds, and wipes his face with hot towels.

Two things, we learn, have enabled the American film to conquer the world—these are the American Indian and the Cowboy. Some day, when Russia has attained a sufficiently lofty peak of civilization, the Cossack film may run the Indian-Cowboy out of business, but not for a long time. Had the moving picture been invented fifty years later, when the Indian and the old-fashioned cowboy were extinct, the industry, Mr. Croy tells us, would have lost thousands and thousands of dollars that these two outdoor performers never fail to bring in. For example:

In front of the theaters in Bangkok, Siam, they put up huge signs, written in Siamese, announcing the arrival of a cowboy film. So impatient are the audience for the film to be put on that they begin calling out, "Co'boy! co'boy!" which is as near as they can come to cowboy.

There are three theaters in Bangkok with a seating capacity of 7,000. There is not a single foot of film manufactured in Siam, as there is in Japan and China, which makes it a fertile ground for the picture-man.

In India our films are so popular that a common name for a picture-house is "American Cosmograph." White people and natives alike hurry to the theaters; even to the whites it is such a big event that they go in evening clothes. In the smaller towns they have no moving-picture theaters, so that the arrival of a traveling picture-wagon with a projecting-machine and a curtain is as big an event as the arrival of Barnum was in my boyhood county in Missouri.

In Cairo, the programs are printed in four languages: English, French, Arabic, and Greek. The subtitles are usually thrown on the screen in French and English; the other two are thrown on the wall a few feet away by means of a magic-lantern so that no one in the variegated audience need miss anything.

Once a week the program is set aside for women, when no man may attend. This on account of the harem women. In the better theaters there is a row of harem boxes, behind which no vulgar man can penetrate. The secluded wives are brought to the theater in a carriage, drawn at a spanking trot, shown in by a private entrance, which is shielded from curb to door by canvas, and rushed along a secret corridor to the screened boxes. However impatient the husband may be to be with his wife or wives, as the case may be, he is not allowed inside for fear the other seats in the box might be sold out and another set of wives belonging to some other man brought in, thus exposing their cherished faces to other than the legalized light and joy of their lives. All evening the husband sits down in the pit with his fez on, fully believing that his wives are enjoying the picture and from time to time turning their eyes to him with tremors of possession and conjugal thrills.

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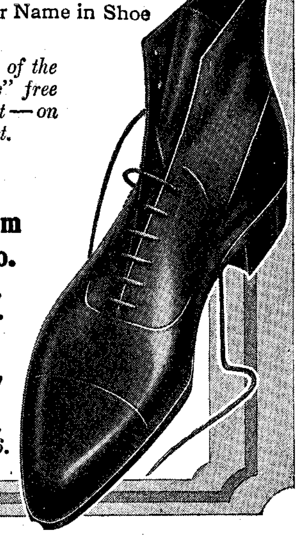

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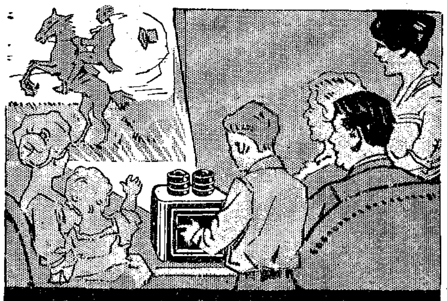

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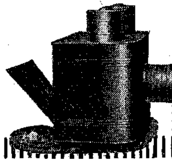

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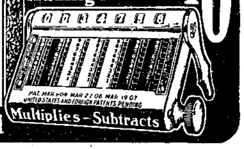
Golden Gem PORTABLE Adding Machine $10



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UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENTS PENDING
Multiplies—Subtracts

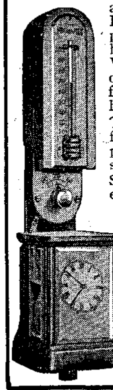
The MINNEAPOLIS HEAT REGULATOR
"The Heart Of The Heating Plant"

Means Even Temperature
Insures Comfort and Health
Prevents Waste of Fuel
Makes Heating Safe
Saves Many Steps
Is Automatic

The comfort, convenience, economy, and safety obtained with the use of this device have made it an absolute requirement in every modern home. It acts and thinks for you every minute of the day and night, keeping the temperature at exactly the degree you wish regardless of outdoor conditions or changes.

Entirely Automatic

Our newest feature, the "Minneapolis" Electric Non-Winding Motors, require no winding or attention of any kind during the entire heating season. For homes having electric current we supply our alternating current motor, the power being secured from the lighting circuit. Where no electric current is available our direct current motor is used with power furnished by four cells of dry battery which have ample capacity to last a full year. The "Minneapolis" has been the standard for over 30 years. Used with any heating plant—old or new—hot water, hot air, steam, vapor or vacuum—coal or gas. Sold and installed by the heating trade everywhere. Guaranteed satisfactory.



Write for Illustrated Booklet.

Minneapolis Heat Regulator Co.
2754 Fourth Ave., So.
Minneapolis, Minn.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

High-Flown.—The war-aviator is not too proud to fight, tho he is generally above fighting.—*Boston Transcript.*

Difficult Topic.—"Well, the Red Sox won the world's series."

"Yes," said the Boston girl, "we feel very proud of the Red—er—the Red Hose."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Progress.—"Where's that hotel that used to advertise, 'All the Comforts of Home for One Dollar'?"

"Busted up. The hotel opposite put up a sign: 'None of the Discomforts of Home for Two Dollars.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Gentle Hint.—A mother sent this somewhat satirical note to the teacher of her small son:

"Pardon me for calling your attention to the fact that you have pulled Johnnie's right ear until it is getting longer than the other. Please pull his left ear for a while, and oblige his mother."—*Tit-Bits.*

Passed the Test.—"So you want to marry my daughter, eh?" snorted the old man. "Do you consider yourself financially able to do so?"

"Well," replied the suitor, "after a fellow has bought candy and flowers for a girl for a year, and has taken her to the theater twice a week and is still not broke, I guess he can afford to get married."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Danger Ahead.—The young lady's mouth was exceedingly well developed. She sat in blissful contentment on the sea-beach at Brighton, watching the restless sea, and something of its grandeur shed its light upon her soul.

"Oh, Bill," she said to the young man by her side, "'ow grand it all is, ain't it? I feel as tho—as tho I could open my mouth and take it all in."

A small boy, who was on the sand close by, looked up, a startled gleam in his eye.

"But, I say," he remarked, "you won't do it, will you? We only came down here yesterday."—*Tit-Bits.*

His Last Moments.—The dangers of travel by sea at this time have played havoc with the nerves of timid passengers.

Early one morning recently there was considerable commotion on the decks of a coastwise vessel plying between Savannah and Baltimore, when a scantily clad man hurried from his stateroom and dashed toward the upper deck. On the way he ran into the captain of the vessel.

"What's the matter, captain?" he managed to gasp. "Have we been torpedoed?"

"Calm yourself, my dear sir, and be prepared for the worst," answered the official.

"Oh, don't tell me we're going down!" moaned the other. "Quick, where are the life-preservers?"

"They wouldn't be of any service at this stage," explained the captain.

"Too late?" quavered the despairing passenger.

"Yes," said the captain, very solemnly. "We've done all we can for you. You'll have to look out for yourself from now on. You see, we've just tied up to the dock."—*New York Times.*

Too Harsh.—"Oh, doctor! I do hope you'll let father smoke again soon. We simply can't get a cent out of him!"—*Judge.*

The Advantage.—"Money will not take a man to the top, Henderson."

"I know; but it will give him a lot more room at the bottom."—*Puck.*

Not Particular.—"I want a loaf of bread."

"White or graham?"

"Doesn't matter; it's for a blind woman."—*Boston Transcript.*

As Usual.—"Here's a drug-store."

"What makes you think so?"

"They are serving sandwiches and drinks; and there's shoe-polish, tea, coffee, and general merchandise."—*Iowa Medicine Man.*

A Naval Victory.—Tommy Atkins, meeting a full-bearded Irish tar in the street, said:

"Pat, when are you going to place your whiskers on the reserve list?"

"When you place your tongue on the civil list," was the Irish sailor's reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

Driving Him to Drink.—"When we drank from the same canteen," roared the old veteran.

"Grandpa," interposed his granddaughter, "the sentiments of that song are praiseworthy, but I fear they may tend to counteract certain health-rules I have been trying to teach little Waldo. Don't you know any songs about sanitary drinking-cups?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Aunty's Joy.—"I told you last Sabbath, children," said the Sunday-school teacher, "that you should all try to make some one happy during the week. How many of you have?"

"I did," answered a boy promptly.

"That's nice, Johnny. What did you do?"

"I went to see my aunt, and she's always happy when I go home again."—*Boston Transcript.*

Faultless Logic.—"Ma," remonstrated Bobby, "when I was at grandma's she let me have fruit-tart twice."

"Well, she ought not to have done so, Bobby," said his mother. "I think once is quite enough for little boys. The older you grow, Bobby, the more wisdom you will gain."

Bobby was silent, but only for a moment.

"Well, ma," he said, "grandma is a good deal older than you are."—*Tit-Bits.*

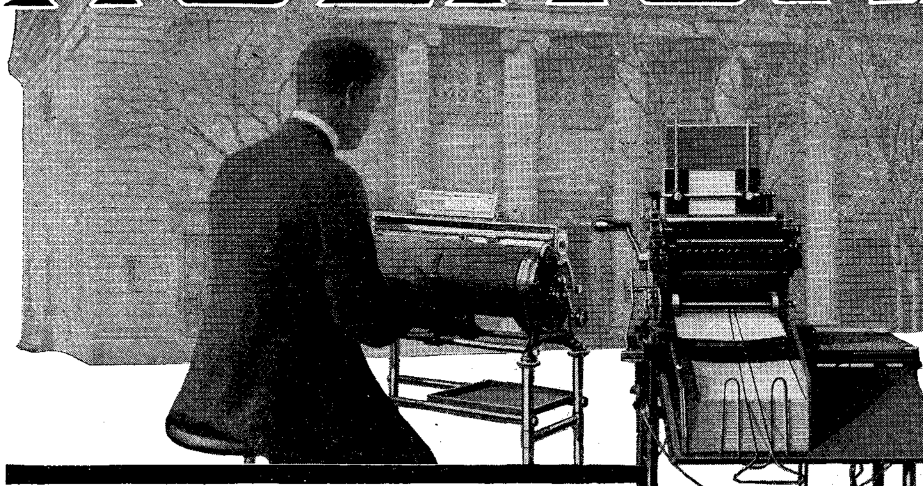
Wisdom.—"That man wants his photographs to look as natural as possible," whispered the assistant to the proprietor of the studio.

"Then make it as handsome as you can," came the quick reply.

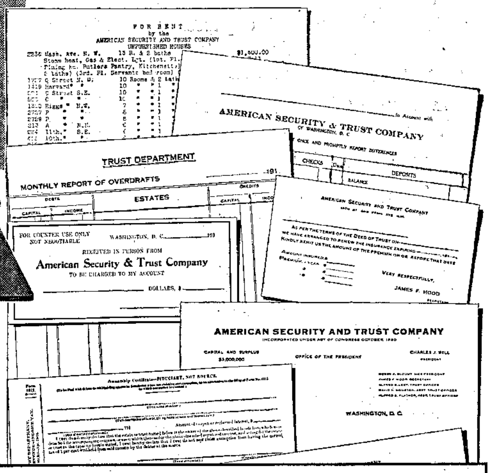
"But—but he's awfully ugly, and insists he doesn't want the portrait to flatter him at all."

"He won't think it flatters him," said the proprietor knowingly. "He'll only feel sure that at last some one has managed to catch him looking just right."—*Answers.*

THE MULTIGRAPH



The American Security and Trust Company printed all these forms and many others on the Senior Multigraph equipment, shown, with operator at the left. Only the forms themselves can give an idea of the high quality of the work.



AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY

TRUST DEPARTMENT

MONTHLY REPORT OF OVERDRAFTS

American Security & Trust Company

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Turning Liabilities Into Assets

"Making money" is a bank's business, but they take no chances on unsafe investments, however large the returns. Here's how the American Security and Trust Company of Washington combined safety with an investment that netted them over 100% in annual saving!

In the Multigraph they discovered an economical way to produce letterheads, reports, checks, deposit slips, and many other forms, as well as circular letters. The high quality of this printing surprised them as much as its very low cost. Month after month developed new uses, and each use brought additional saving.

Every Size and Kind of Business Can Use the Multigraph Profitably

Compact and complete, easily operated by the average employee, the Multigraph produces high quality form typewriting and printing quickly and at minimum cost. Its use means more business, better service, and helps to work out office systems more effectively.

You take no risk—20% down and easy monthly payments will buy any Multigraph equipment. Ask to have a representative call upon you with proof of the saving to you. He can show you what others have done. You incur no obligation.

Savings Made in the American Security & Trust Company

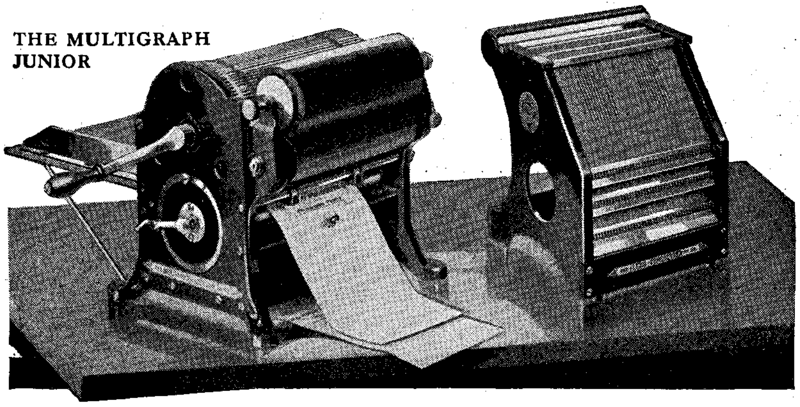
Month	Printer's Cost	Multigraph Cost	Multigraph Saving	Electros, etc., charged to first runs but in stock.
2 days in November	$ 24.40	$ 7.73	$ 16.67	$ .85
December	85.20	37.97	47.23	12.43
January	187.42	81.77	105.65	14.02
February	225.20	115.79	109.41	6.75
March	145.05	61.14	83.91	3.83
April	137.59	74.18	63.41	9.29
May	166.29	61.04	105.25	3.27
June	234.83	78.75	156.08	6.44
July	86.75	22.41	64.34	5.07
August	114.75	47.65	67.10	0.00
September	137.95	41.22	96.73	2.99
Totals for 10 mo., 2 da.	$1545.43	$629.65	$915.78	$64.94

The Table that Tells the Tale

A saving of over $915 in 10 months is shown by the company's monthly record of Multigraph performance reproduced above.

BELOW is a picture of the Multigraph Junior, showing the two printing rolls which make it possible to turn out real printing as well as form typewriting. At the right is the handy little Flexo-Typesetter from which type can be quickly and easily set up on the printing drum of the Junior.

THE MULTIGRAPH JUNIOR



Two Different Models

The Multigraph Senior

Electrically driven, with printing ink attachment, automatic paper feed, and automatic platen release. A machine with a wide scope, for speed as well as quality printing.

The Multigraph Junior

This wonderful little addition to the Multigraph line is especially adapted to concerns who have only a moderate amount of form typewriting and printing. It is hand operated, but turns out the same high quality of work as the Senior.

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES COMPANY
1811 E. 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio
Offices in all principal cities

The Expert

in one line is more or less of a novice in another. It takes one kind of training to make the successful merchant, another the skilled manufacturer; still another the reliable lawyer or doctor. And so it is in all walks of life.

You as an expert in your line know how to value the opinion of experts in other lines. Therefore, when you go outside your own field, you rely upon the knowledge and experience of experts in other fields.

This is exactly what you should do in the investment of your money. Get in direct touch with investment experts.

Our circular No. 1704 describes a carefully selected list of conservative investment bonds yielding approximately 4¾% to 6%.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges

Stocks and Bonds ON THE PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

Our convenient method enables you to buy dividend-paying Stocks and Bonds in any amount—one, five, ten, seventeen, forty—by making a small first payment and balance in monthly installments, depending upon what you can afford to pay, $5, $10, $25, $40, $75. You receive all dividends while completing payments and may sell securities at any time to take advantage of rise in market.

Free Booklet, **B. 2**, *"The Partial Payment Plan."* Gives full information of this method, which appeals to thrifty men and women in all parts of the country.

SHELDON, MORGAN AND COMPANY
42 Broadway New York City
Members New York Stock Exchange

OKLAHOMA 6% NET MORTGAGES

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Others buy them. Safe, and more interest than the 3% or 4% savings banks pay Better get posted.

WRITE FOR NEW LIST NO. 574 AND FREE BOOKLET.

OKLAHOMA FARM MORTGAGE CO. (INC.)
Oklahoma City. U. S. A.

7% SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES

The demand in unsettled times for good first mortgages indicates their unusual stability. First mortgages do not shrink in value—they are usually on property worth three times the money loaned. We have loaned over $1,000,000 and not a single cent lost to any investor or a single foreclosure sale made. Write for booklet describing methods, and list of loans from $300 to $10,000.

AURELIUS-SWANSON CO.
31 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

6% FARM MORTGAGES

on lands in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Safe as Government Bonds. All Loans made by expert with many years' experience. Interest semi-annually. No taxes. Write for Loan List No. 29. Capital $125,000.00.

TITLE GUARANTY & SECURITIES COMPANY, Shreveport, La.
E. WAYLES BROWNE, *President*

Oregon Washington Idaho Farm Mortgages

Afford the safest possible investment. Pacific Northwest farms DO PRODUCE MORE PER ACRE. These sound securities (farm value 3 for 1) net you 6%

Write for List and Booklet **CRONAN** MORTGAGE COMPANY 901-6 Spalding Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Selected Farm Mortgages

THE CENTRAL MORTGAGE CO. 6% MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

THE Farm Mortgages we have for sale have been purchased with our own funds in carefully selected localities where soil and other conditions are favorable to successful farming. We use every precaution possible to see that our loans are absolutely safe before recommending them to investors. *Mortgage Booklet with references and List of Loans furnished upon request.*

MARK E. WILSON, President
The Central Mortgage Company
324 Security Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Capital & Surplus $125,000.00

INVESTMENTS—AND—FINANCE

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEBT IN RELATION TO HER WEALTH AND INCOME

THE successful placing of the Anglo-French loan in this country two weeks ago had led a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* to present some interesting figures as to the debt of Great Britain in relation to her wealth and income, and more particularly to show how present conditions compare with those of 1818, the year which followed the close of the long Napoleonic wars. He brings out the interesting point that Great Britain's debt in 1916 will be less than her annual income, whereas in 1816 her debt was three times her annual income. Following are points in this article:

"In the period of about one hundred years which elapsed from 1811 to 1914 the highest return to be had from English consols was in the period between 1811 and 1820, when the high basis of 5.58 per cent. was reached, altho in the same period the low yield was 3.56 per cent. In the period between 1851 and 1860 the high and low yields were respectively 3.52 per cent. and 2.94 per cent. The lowest yield was reached in the period 1891 to 1900, when the range was between 2.95 and 2.41 per cent. In the next decade the range was between 3.19 and 2.68 per cent. In the three years, 1911 to 1914 inclusive, the range was between 3.61 and 3.04 per cent. During this period, as pointed out by Harvey Fisk & Sons, in a recently published statement, the nation was growing in population and in wealth. This is strikingly set forth in the following table, which gives statistics after the Napoleonic wars, the Crimean War, and in 1914:

	1913–14	*1859–60*	*1815–16*
Population........	47,000,000	29,000,000	20,000,000
Natl. inc. per ann..	£2,400,000,000	£700,000,000	£300,000,000
Taxat'n per annum.	164,000,000	66,000,000	62,000,000
An. ex. inc. over tax.	2,236,000,000	634,000,000	238,000,000
National debt.....	706,000,000	*836,000,000	885,000,000

* 1857.

"The debt per capita in 1816 was £44 7*s*. On March 31, 1914, the debt per capita was only £15. On the other hand, income per capita had increased from £15 in 1816 to £51 1*s*. in 1914, while taxation per capita had increased only from £3 1*s*. to £3 5*s*.

"Since the commencement of war the following loans have been made:

War-loan, 3½ per cent............................	£350,000,000
Exchequer bonds net, 3 per cent..................	34,000,000
Treasury bills, 1⅝ to 3⅞ per cent............	222,000,000
New war-loan, 4½ per cent........................	600,000,000
Total...	£1,206,000,000

"It is estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that there will be a further addition to the debt by the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1916, of about £288,000,000, which will make the entire debt of the nation on that date approximately £2,200,000,000, or about £47 per capita.

"This compares with £44 7*s*. per capita in 1816. Then, however, the accumulated wealth was only £2,500,000,000, while to-day this is estimated at £17,000,000,000. The income of the British people for this fiscal year it is estimated will be £2,400,000,000. That is to say, the estimated debt on March 31, next, will be well inside of one year's income, while in 1816 the debt was equivalent to three years' income.

"Comparison of the national debt and the annual income of Great Britain for the years 1916 and 1816 in round figures is given as follows:

	**1916*	*1816*
National debt.....................	£2,200,000,000	£900,000,000
Annual income.....................	2,500,000,000	300,000,000
Proportion of debt to income..	88%	300%

* Estimated.

"Back of the 47,000,000 people of the United Kingdom," the statement continues, "there are 393,000,000 in the colonies. Back of the 121,000 square miles of the British Isles are over 12,000,000 square miles of arable, mineral, or timber lands in every section of the world. Back of the estimated wealth of Great Britain of £17,000,000,000 is the untold wealth of her colonies."

WHAT INCOME TAXES ENGLISHMEN WILL PAY

The new English income-tax proposals appear to be more drastic than they were at first thought to be. The basis of the tax is broadened to as much as 25 per cent. On earned incomes it amounts to about 2*s*. 1*d*. in the pound. At present on an earned income of, say, £200 per annum the tax is 1*s*. 6*d*. in the £ on £40 of it. In future the tax will be 2*s*. 1*d*. on £80 of the £200; while those with incomes of over £130 are to be taxed on the same basis. The total amounts given in the following table are those payable in respect of a year's income, but under the new method of collection taxes, it is said, can be paid in four quarterly instalments. Calculations as reproduced below cover the tax only of the man with no children:

Weekly Salary				*Annual Tax*		
£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
2	15	0	....	2	8	4
3	0	0	....	3	15	8
3	10	0	....	6	10	4
4	0	0	....	9	4	8
4	10	0	....	11	19	4
5	0	0	....	14	14	0
5	10	0	....	17	8	8
6	0	0	....	20	3	4
6	10	0	....	22	18	0
7	0	0	....	25	12	8
7	10	0	....	28	7	4
8	0	0	....	31	2	0

Yearly Salary		*Annual Tax*		
£		£	*s.*	*d.*
450	....	34	13	0
500	....	39	17	10
550	....	45	2	8
600	....	50	7	6
650	....	60	18	0
700	....	66	3	0
750	....	78	15	0
800	....	85	0	0
850	....	89	5	0
900	....	94	10	0
950	....	99	15	10
1,000	....	105	0	0

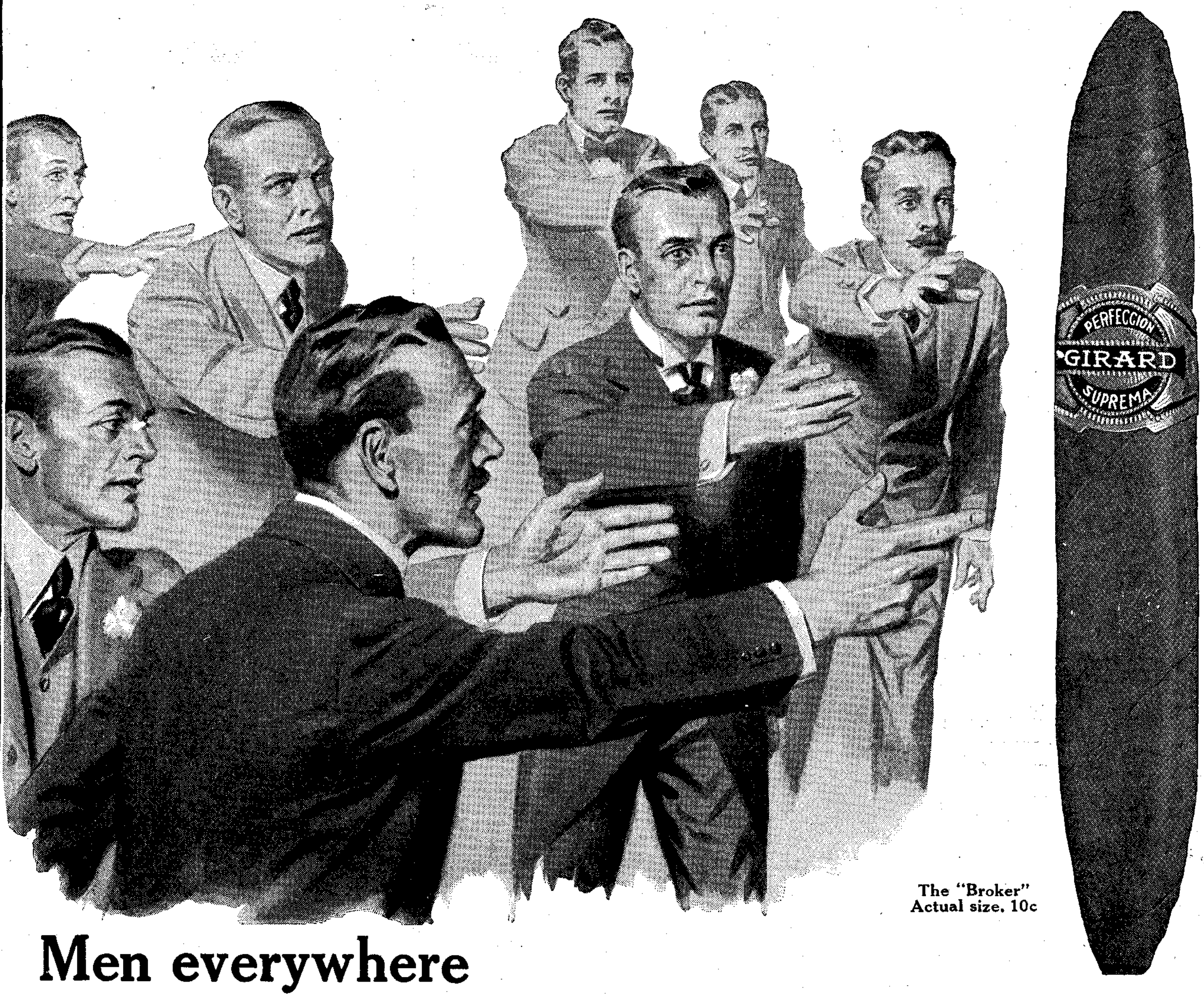
SUPER-TAX

Annual Salary		*Annual Tax*
£5,000	....	£1,029
10,000	....	2,529
100,000	....	34,029

WHAT STANDARD RAILS NOW PAY INVESTORS

Most of the large railroads had by October issued their reports for the fiscal year ending on June 30, so that a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* was able to compare their market prices with their earnings and so show their yields. Following is the result of his calculations with comments on the same:

"These stocks are arranged in a descending scale of percentage earned on the market price. This index is in the first column of figures. The second gives the actual yield at present dividend-rates—



The "Broker"
Actual size, 10c

Men everywhere are turning to milder cigars—like the Girard

Yes, by thousands. Men who realize that their nerves, their digestion, and their whole physical and mental condition are at stake. They have found actually a new lease of working-power in the Girard Cigar.

There's no after-clap to the enjoyment of this delightful smoke; no impaired digestion; no jumpy nerves; no "cobwebs" on your brain nor on your bodily energies.

The Girard Cigar

Never gets on your nerves

It is a mild, fragrant, tropical cigar, made from genuine Havana tobacco and *mellowed by age alone.*

Smoke all the Girards you want *whenever* you want. The result is nothing but satisfaction. And you keep on feeling like a "three-year-old" from start to finish.

Any Girard dealer will tell you the facts. Ask him.

He knows that this is a high-grade, high-value cigar; its tobacco grown *on Cuban soil,* and matured in the old-fashioned Cuban way—Nature's way, without artificial sweating. There's no sweat-room in our factory. He knows that our 45 years' reputation and our unreserved guarantee stand behind every Girard Cigar. *We cheerfully take back any part of his purchase. We authorize him to do the same by you.*

14 sizes. 10c straight, and up.

Our Trial Offer—Simply mail us

$1 for 10—10c Girards **$2.50 for 25—10c Girards** **$5 for 50—10c Girards**

(If your dealer can't supply you)

Smoke five of these Girard cigars, and if you are not satisfied return the remainder and we will refund *all* your money.

Insist on having what you want. For your own health's sake get after the Girard today!

ANTONIO ROIG & LANGSDORF, Philadelphia
Established 1871

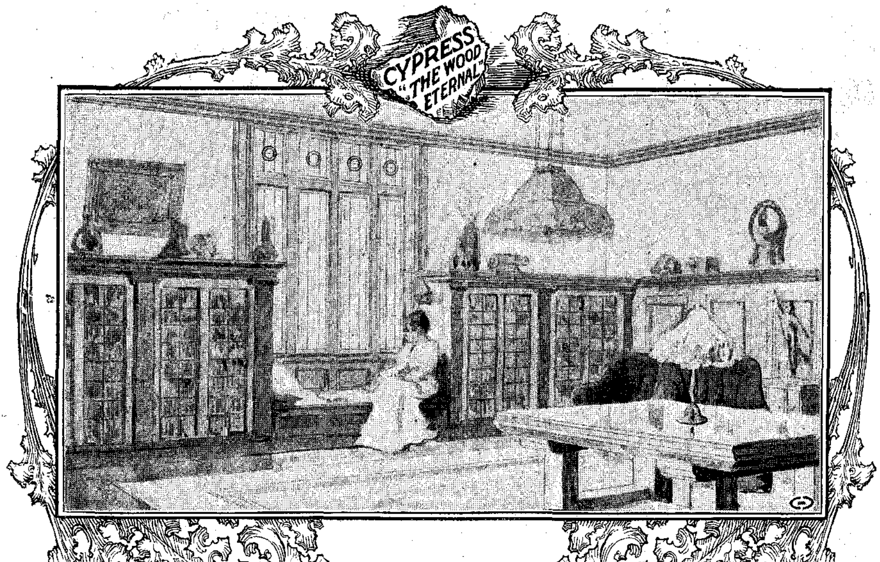
Pin this coupon to your bill or check

Check the shape you prefer

"Broker" 5¼ inch Perfecto
"Mariner" 5⅞ inch Panetela
"Founder" 5 inch Londres

Check color you prefer.
Light. Medium. Dark.

Name..
Address..
Dealer's Name..



WHY NOT
REBUILD and
MODERNIZE
THE OLD HOME
ONE ROOM AT A TIME?

"We can have it done this winter, without upsetting the house, and perhaps in the Spring we can reshingle the roof with Cypress, 'the Wood Eternal.'" (You know it was only last year that historic Mount Vernon, Washington's old home, was reshingled with Cypress for the second time since its erection in 1743.). But to get back to the matter of New and Artistic Interiors, why not *LET US HELP* by sending you, with no charge or obligation at all, our booklet on

"New Insides for Old Homes?"

This is the title of VOL. 39 (VOLUME THIRTY-NINE) of the internationally famous Cypress Pocket Library, a series of authoritative text books on the Intelligent Use of Lumber, in which our particular product, Cypress, "the Wood Eternal," is recommended *ONLY* where it is the very best wood for the given use.

Vol. 39 contains 40 pages, with 10 pictures, an art supplement in tint (showing the beauty of Cypress grain), Detailed *Working Drawings* on a sheet 24 x 36 inches, with *Full Specifications* for rebuilding the *Hall*, *Library*, *Dining Room* and *Living Room* with architectural correctness and artistic finish without resort to expensive hardwoods. (Cypress works easily and is wonderful under stains.) Each design by an authority—on our special order. No "stock patterns." Write for Vol. 39. Study it. *Use it.*

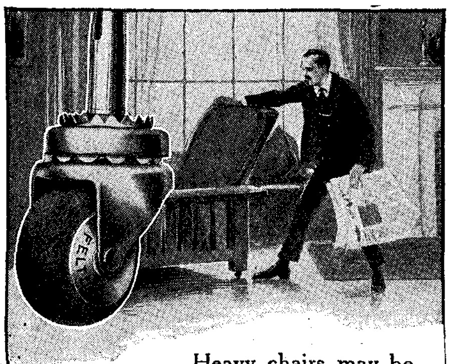
When planning a Pergola, Mansion, Bungalow, pasture-fence or sleeping porch, remember—"*With CYPRESS you Build But ONCE.*"

Let our "ALL-ROUND HELPS DEPARTMENT" help YOU. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable personal Counsel

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

1223 HIBERNIA BANK BLDG., NEW ORLEANS, LA. or 1223 HEARD NAT'L BANK BLDG., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

INSIST ON CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, *LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY*



Heavy chairs may be moved about easily and noiselessly on Feltoid Casters.

FELTOID
CASTERS AND CHAIR TIPS

cannot harm your floors and rugs—because they are made of a material that is scratchless, noiseless, durable. They last indefinitely—and keep your floors free from disfigurement.

Sizes and styles for every piece of furniture. At department, hardware and furniture stores—or write for the Feltoid Book No. 9, giving prices and sizes.

THE BURNS & BASSICK COMPANY
Dept. C Bridgeport, Conn.

Use O-Cedar Polish Everywhere

A 25c bottle of O-Cedar Polish will open your eyes to the wonders O-Cedar Polish will perform. It is quite enough to transform all the furniture in the ordinary house to a sparkling, clean brilliancy.

Then you will want more. The 50c bottle contains three times as much as the 25c bottle. This will firmly establish O-Cedar in your home.

Buy the larger sizes of O-Cedar Polish. It is the economical way. You not only save money, but time and work as well.

CHANNELL CHEMICAL COMPANY
Chicago Toronto London
Berlin

25c to $3.00
Sizes
At All Dealers

O-Cedar Polish

that is, the rate paid on par divided by the price. The third column shows the earnings calculated on the par of the stock:

	Earned on Mkt. Price	*Yield on Mkt. Price*	*Earned on Par*	*Div. Rate*	*Cl. Price Wed'day*
Atchison........	8.80%	5.74%	9.2%	6%	104½
Union Pacific.....	8.30	6.03	11.0	8	132¾
Del. & Hud......	8.20	6.40	11.5	9	140½
Canadian Pac....	7.77	6.22	12.4	10	160¾
Norf. & West.....	7.66	5.22	8.8	6	114⅞
Lehigh Valley....	7.21	6.86	10.4	10	145½
Great North.....	7.11	5.86	8.5	7	119½
Southern Pac.....	6.91	6.38	6.5	6	94
Northern Pac....	6.84	6.30	7.6	7	111
Reading.........	6.56	5.19	10.1	8	154
Illinois Cent.....	6.32	4.71	6.7	5	106
Balt. & Ohio.....	6.20	5.65	5.5	5	88½
Pennsylvania.....	6.12	5.24	7.0	6	114⅝
Chic. & N. W....	5.94	5.47	7.6	7	128
Louis & Nash....	5.70	4.13	6.9	5	121⅛
N. Y. Central....	5.57	5.07	5.5	5	98⅝
Atl. Coast L.....	5.27	4.55	5.8	5	110
St. Paul.........	3.10	4.59	2.7	4	87¼
New Haven......	1.87	....	1.4	0	74¾

"It should be noted that earnings as of the last fiscal year do not fairly represent the present basis of profits, inasmuch as traffic has substantially improved since the middle of that period and even since the close of it. This is particularly true of the trunk lines and to almost the same degree of the Southern railroads. Thus, Pennsylvania will in all probability report earnings equal to 8 per cent. on the stock for this calendar year, and New York Central, as was recently pointed out in these columns, may be expected to finish with at least 7 per cent. Baltimore & Ohio's earnings of the past three months represent a rate of earnings on the common stock of between 6 and 7 per cent., tho the last fiscal year showed but 5.5 per cent.

"Atchison had a good year, and the fact that it shows the highest earnings on price indicates the conservatism of the 6 per cent. dividend rate. Southern Pacific had a bad year, but appears to have turned the corner more recently. Norfolk & Western fell not far under Atchison's performance as to earnings on the par of the common stock, but earnings on market price are considerably less, perhaps because the market has to some extent discounted the possibilities of a higher dividend-rate in the near future."

RAILROADS IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Recently in these columns was printed an article showing the large amount of American railroad mileage now in receivers' hands. Many details were given, but something additional has since appeared in *The Wall Street Journal* which, besides giving other facts, presents a list of all the roads in receivers' hands, their mileage, bonded debt, and stock outstanding as follows:

"Bonded debt of all roads in receivership is now $1,594,941,014 and capital stock $676,562,475. This represents approximately $39,000 and $16,500 per mile respectively. In all, $673,875,000 railroad bonds are now in default. The most recent additions are $29,000,000 Missouri Pacific first and refunding 5s, $37,000,000 gold loan 4s, $14,375,000 trust 5s of 1917, and $16,000,000 Western Maryland notes. While Missouri Pacific with 7,284 miles is the second largest road as to mileage to be thrown into receivership, its capitalization of $305,462,000 bonds and $87,701,085 stock places it at the head of the list for capital involved. Missouri, Kansas & Texas ranks fourth in mileage, with 3,865 miles operated. Its capital is $147,083,500 bonds and $76,300,300 stock. These two are the only important roads to fail since the Rock Island, but their size has greatly increased the total figures.

"Below is a table of the roads now in the hands of receivers, with the mileage operated, bonds, and stocks of each, and the total figures:

	Miles	Bonds	Stocks
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	8,328	$269,149,530	$74,877,200
Missouri Pacific	7,284	305,462,000	82,701,085
St. L. & San. Fran	6,219	291,316,691	49,985,763
Miss., Kans. & Texas	3,865	147,083,500	76,300,300
Wabash	2,515	115,181,149	92,400,427
Pere Marquette	2,330	66,672,000	26,242,400
Chic. & East. Illinois	1,275	63,155,000	25,817,800
Int. & Gt. North	1,159	26,884,500	4,822,000
Cin., Ham. & Dayton	1,015	67,401,265	8,248,575
Atl., Birm. & Atl	645	19,823,000	35,000,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie	511	23,000,000	36,980,400
Trinity & Braz. Val	462	8,760,000	304,000
Tol., St. L. & West	450	28,856,896	20,000,000
N. O., Mob. & C.*	369	13,902,000	10,075,300
Missouri & N. Ark	365	8,340,000	8,340,000
Colorado Midland	337	9,532,000	8,376,100
Tennessee Rwy	293	12,379,000	7,941,450
Pitts., Shaw. & Nor	282	14,655,600	15,000,000
Miss., Okla. & Gulf	246	8,991,463	8,261,000
Chi., Peoria & St. L	245	2,000,000	4,000,000
Wab.-Pitts. Term	89	55,504,000	10,000,000
Miscellaneous	2,437	36,891,510	70,888,675
Total	40,721	$1,594,941,014	$676,562,475

* Foreclosure sale of New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago, which took place August 18, is yet to be confirmed. Receivers have not been discharged pending this confirmation. The Wabash, which has been in receivership for nearly four years, is expected to be returned soon to its owners.

The fact that one-sixth of the entire railway mileage of the country is in receivers' hands and that 66 per cent. of this mileage is in the Southwest, does not indicate, as has sometimes been supposed, that the antirailroad laws of the Southwest, and especially those of Oklahoma and Texas, are alone responsible for the failure of these roads to earn their fixt charges, and hence to have to resort for relief to the courts. This point was brought out recently by a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, who, first admitting that railroads in the Southwest had been beyond question "harassed by unwise legislation," proceeded to show that the real explanation for the wave of railroad receivership in that section was the fact that, during the past decade, that section had been "overspread with new mileage unable to pay its way when the first real test came." He said:

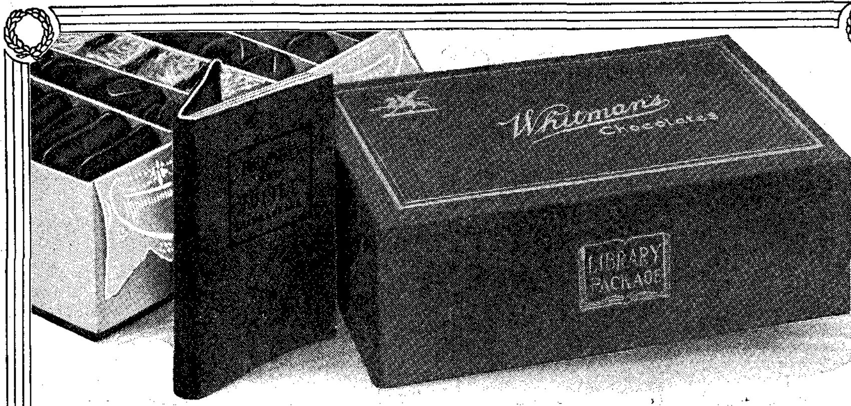
"Texas built 4,263 miles of new track in a decade, according to the last annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, while Pennsylvania, which serves the traffic-producing center of the country, built only 802 miles, Illinois 580 miles, New York 269, and New Jersey 10. Here are some more interesting comparisons:

	Mileage	Per Cent. of Total Mileage U. S.	Number of Miles per 10,000 Population
Texas	15,607	6.25	37.60
Oklahoma	6,356	2.5	34.
New York	8,511	3.47	8.8
Pennsylvania	11,507	4.64	14.5
Illinois	12,012	4.91	20.9

"What has been going on in the Southwest since the panic of 1907 is exactly what took place in the West during the years following the panic of 1893. Atchison, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and other Western lines now successful were built far ahead of their time, and receivership followed the first real strain on earnings."

RECORD PRICES FOR STANDARD OIL STOCKS

The various stocks composing the original Standard Oil Company of New Jersey before its dissolution by order of the Supreme Court now represent *en bloc* a market value of more than twice their market value just before the dissolution of the company was effected in May, 1911. The present price, in fact, is higher by more than 600 points than the highest market price ever reached in the years previous to the decree of the dissolution, that record price having been



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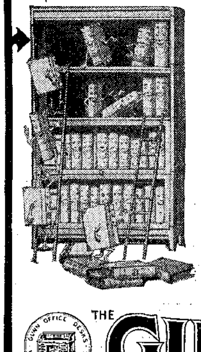

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843, while now Standard Oil *en bloc* has been quoted within a few weeks at prices above $1,500 a share. After the dissolution it was sometimes inferred that the parent company, which is the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was little more than a "shell" of the former corporation.

It appears, however, that the stock of the parent company alone has in recent weeks made startling advances in market quotations. It has been quoted in excess of $500 a share, which is higher than was the price for Standard Oil *en bloc* at the time of its greatest depression in the period when the suit was before the courts. The parent company, so far from proving to be a "shell," has not only advanced to a price above $500 a share, but has distributed close to $120,000,000 in dividends to its shareholders. Divested of its 33 subsidiary companies, it is believed now to be earning more than 50 per cent. on its $98,000,000 of capital stock. The book-value of stock in the parent company is estimated to be from $600 to $650 a share, but there are men interested in oil who contend that the value would be more than a thousand dollars a share if the stock of certain subsidiary companies were marked up to a point more accurately representing their values.

A holder of the original Standard Oil stock who has not sold any of the shares of the subsidiary companies is now receiving in dividends from the subsidiaries alone more than he received before the corporation was dissolved by the courts, and besides these dividends he receives 20 per cent. a year from the parent company. With few exceptions, all the subsidiary companies have increased in value since last year. The reason is that there has been recovery in the oil industry from last year, when overproduction, combined with general business depression, caused heavy losses to producers and refiners. Some oilmen contend that the present recovery will continue, and, in fact, will increase, both as to prices for oil and for refined products, and this of course will mean still better prices for the stocks.

In the Press of Battle.—FIRST GENERAL—"Have we gained much to-day?"

SECOND GENERAL—"Have we! Eight press dispatches, totaling two columns, two cablegrams, four cuts, a magazine article, and three new films favoring our side."

FIRST GENERAL—"Great! And the enemy?"

SECOND GENERAL—"Only three-quarters of a column and a one-reel feature."

FIRST GENERAL—"Fine! We'll have 'em licked in three months at this rate."—*University of Michigan Gargoyle.*

In Olden Days.—Then outspake Spurius Lartius—a Ramnian proud was he. "Lo, I will stand on thy right hand and keep the bridge with thee."

"Stand on my right hand?" pessimistically repeated Horatius. "Not if I know it! I already have an elephant on my hands in the person of a shuckless brother-in-law who invited himself to dinner eight years ago and has been at my house ever since!"—*Kansas City Star.*

Happy Thought.—"I've got a lot to tell you."

"Come on down to the movies and we'll talk it over."—*Yale Record.*

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE BALKANS

October 20.—It is authoritatively reported that the Saloniki-Nish railway has been cut by the Bulgarians at Vranya and at Volosso, both of these towns being taken. The Bulgarians also claim to have shut off the Servians from the Allied reenforcements in Greece. The shorter railroad running northwest from Uskub to Mitrovica is menaced by a more southerly army in the neighborhood of Kamanova. Allied war-ships bombard the Bulgarian coast from Dedeagatch to Lagos.

October 22.—Austrians cross the Drina near Visegrad, driving southward.

October 23.—The French War Office announces that French troops have formed a junction with the Servians north of the Greek frontier.

October 24.—Roumania closes her frontiers to Bulgaria, creating a complete interruption of commercial relations between the two countries. A British submarine in the Sea of Marmora sinks the Turkish transport *Carmen*, laden with munitions.

October 25.—An important repulse of 60,000 Bulgarians by the combined Servian and French forces is reported at Krivolak, 20 miles south of Istip, in which their attempt to cut the Nish-Saloniki railroad again at Veles is defeated. General Serrail, the French commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces, characterizes Bulgarian reports of their advances as "fantastic." The Allies ask the Servians to hold out "five more days" against the Austrians and Bulgars, in which time sufficient aid is promised them.

The British transport *Marquette* is reported torpedoed in the Ægean Sea, but with losses of less than a hundred men.

October 26.—The situation in Servia is given as follows: the Germans and Austrians hold the first 50 miles of the railroad south of Belgrade, the Servians the next 150 miles, the Bulgarians the next 100 miles, and the French and English the lower 50 miles. On the Servo-Roumanian front the Austro-Germans and Bulgars are only 20 miles apart. A brigade of British troops leaves Saloniki for Doiran to prepare an advance on Strumitsa, in concert with the French troops. It is reported that German soldiers from Constantinople are replacing the Bulgars in the defense of the Bulgarian coast-line.

October 27.—The successful union of Bulgarian and German forces is announced, completing an open road for Germany through northeastern Servia and Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea and Constantinople.

IN THE WEST

October 21.—Three violent attacks by the Germans east of Reims are reported repulsed.

October 22.—Both sides shell opposing trenches continuously. The French report the repulse of a German infantry attack by their cavalry in Flanders, and the destruction of a German post in the Argonne by a mine. In the Argonne and Champagne they claim to have mastered German batteries.

October 23.—In the Souchez region in the Givenchy wood, near "Hill 140," the Germans are repulsed in a night attack,

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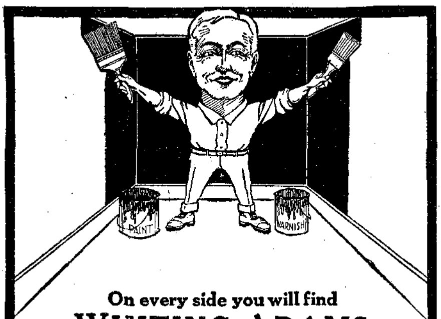

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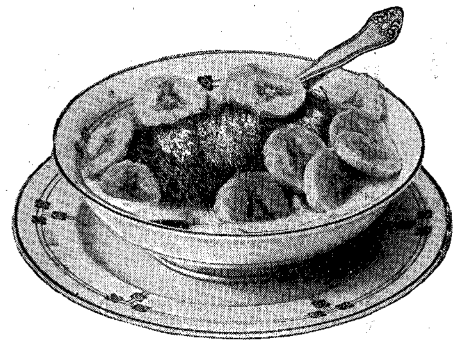

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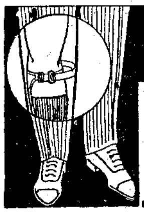

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the eighth at this point in five days. Elsewhere artillery-duels prevail.

October 25.—British troops on the French front are reviewed before President Poincaré and King George. The President confers the war cross on the Prince of Wales.

Fierce attacks and counter-attacks occur in the Champagne district, of which the majority center about La Courtine. A German trench is captured north of Massiges. Heavy bombardments occur along the Belgian front.

October 27.—By mining-operations southeast of Neuville-Saint Vaast several German trenches are destroyed, and the craters formed are held by the French, it is claimed, against heavy counter-attacks of the Germans. West of Soissons considerable damage to German fortifications by heavy French bombardments is reported. East of Reims a French advance behind gas is driven back by concentrated rifle- and artillery-fire.

IN RUSSIA AND GALICIA

October 20.—The von Hindenburg attack on Riga reaches Olai, half-way between Riga and Mitau, while a flanking movement essays the Drina seventy miles to the southeast and bombards the Dvinsk-Riga railway. Between Pinsk and the Niemen the Russians carry the German position southeast of the important Rovno-Lida railway-junction of Baranovichi. South of the Pripet marshes, along the left bank of the Styr River, a series of villages are taken near Rafalovka by the Russians.

October 21.—Continued Russian advances in Galicia are reported, in the vicinity of Tarnopol. The Russians claim 15,000 prisoners taken in three days. It is said that German support on the Eastern line is being concentrated before Riga.

October 22.—Combining land and sea attacks, the Russians begin a flank movement from the west on the Germans before Riga.

October 23.—Illoukst, 15 miles northwest of Dvinsk, is taken by the Germans, and the Russians at Schlossberg are ejected.

October 24.—The Germans are said to have abandoned frontal attacks on Dvinsk and to be devoting all their attention to flank movements. Attempts to cross the Drina, to the northwest, continue at Illoukst and also between Riga and Ukskill, where a large island affords facilities for bridging. A Russian movement taking advantage of the German concentration at this point is announced.

GENERAL

October 15.—It is reported from London that England has lost 18,210 officers since the beginning of the war, of whom 5,559 were killed, 11,115 wounded, and 1,536 missing.

October 21.—The Italian attacks in the Tyrol and Trentino develop rapidly, following a fifty-hour preparation by artillery. Vienna declares these attacks repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Rome claims large gains.

The German cruiser *Prinz Adalbert* is sunk off Libau by two shots from a British submarine. Only a few of her 557 men are saved.

The Swedish submarine *Hvalen*, flying the Swedish flag in Swedish waters in clear weather, is fired on by a German trawler.

October 22. — British casualties since October 1 are reported as 2,285 officers and 50,072 men, or about 2,500 men a

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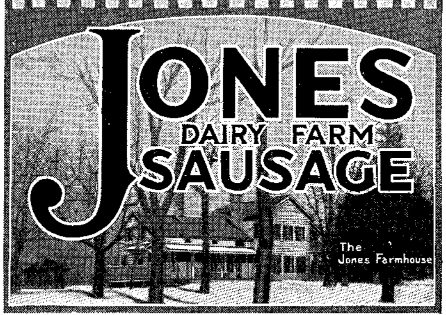

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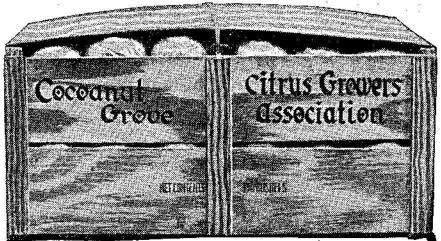

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day, against 1,500 a day during the summer months.

October 24.—Aeroplane attacks on Venice result in the partial destruction of the Church of the Scalzi and the explosion of a bomb within 100 yards of the Doges' Palace.

October 26.—Italy claims that the increased activity along her front has resulted in the withdrawal of Austrian troops from the Servian front. In the Ledro Valley the Italians occupy several villages and gain the left bank of the Ponale River. Noteworthy progress is also claimed on the eastern side and Austrian end of Lake Garda, where, spreading over much of the low country, the Italians occupy Brentinico and control the Mori-Riva road.

Ambassador Gerard, accompanied by Foreign Minister von Jagow, spends an hour with the Kaiser in Potsdam, in what is reported as a satisfactory consideration of the German-American situation.

October 27.—Four more German steamers are reported sunk in the Baltic, while a British tank steamer two days out of Alexandria is reported sent to the bottom by a German submarine in the Mediterranean.

GENERAL FOREIGN

October 25.—President Yuan Shih Kai announces the appointment of Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to Mexico, Peru, and Cuba, as Chinese Minister to the United States, succeeding Kai Fu Shah, who is recalled to Peking.

DOMESTIC

October 12.—Wireless telephone messages sent out from Arlington, Va., are caught by engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company stationed in the Eiffel Tower, Paris. The same messages are heard in Honolulu.

October 21.—The Turkish Government files counter-charges in Washington, charging gross cruelties committed on the Moslem population along the Caucasus frontier by Greeks and Armenians.

In a skirmish at Ojo de Agua, Ariz., three American soldiers are killed and eight wounded by marauding Mexicans.

October 23.—In New York City 25,340 women march in a three-hours' review for the cause of Equal Suffrage.

October 24.—Robert Fay and Walter Scholz, Germans, are arrested in New Jersey, charged with conspiracy against the United States in planning to destroy shipping in American waters. Fay claims to be a lieutenant in the German Army.

The protest of our Government to Great Britain against interference in American commerce is dispatched by special messenger to London.

October 25.—Two other arrests, of Paul Daeche and Herbert Kienzle, are made in the Fay "bomb plot." A warrant is issued for Max Breitung, a connection of E. N. Breitung, banker.

October 26.—A new high trade record is announced for the week of October 23, in which exports were in excess of $98,000,000 and the trade balance in favor of this country equaled $70,609,000.

October 27.—Douglas, Ariz., reports the arrival of a border patrol of United States troops, cavalry and infantry, to the number of 6,500. Villista troops across the border in Sonora County threaten to attack the Mexican town of Agua Pieta from the Arizona side.

A typhoon devastates part of the island of Luzon, P. I., wiping out the town of Tobacco and killing over 100 people.

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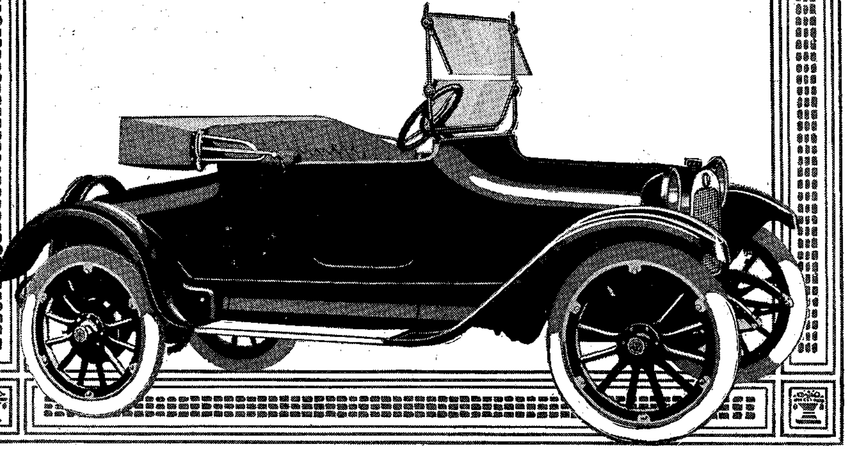

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. D.," Carlinville, Ill.—"Kindly give the origin and meaning of the 'S.S.' found at the beginning of legal documents."

The abbreviation *SS.* found at the beginning of legal documents means *Scilicet:* "namely, to wit," and indicates the court in which the action or pleading is taking place. In another connection *SS.* means "summons." These uses are relics of the days when all legal documents were written in Latin.

"R. E. E.," Arrowrock, Idaho.—"(1) At the time of Lee's surrender did the Federal Army exceed one million men? (2) Please give a complete interpretation of the expression in law 'Lis Pendens.' (3) What does the expression 'LS' on papers directly after a person's signature mean?"

(1) While there were, during the Civil War, enrolled and mustered in the Army of the United States over 2,650,000, at the end of the war, as President Wilson says, "175,000 men surrendered to armies of 980,000." The "Encyclopedia Britannica," vol. xxvii, page 710, says: "The numbers of the Federal armies increased steadily until March, 1865, when they were a few hundreds over a million." (2) The words *Lis Pendens* (used chiefly in the ablative case, *Lite Pendente,* "during the pendency of a suit") are Latin, and mean, "A suit pending; as, land bought of a defendant *lite pendente* is taken subject to the judgment afterward rendered." (3) The abbreviation *L.S.* is defined as *locus sigilli* (the place of the seal).

"A. F. C.," Winona, Minn.—"Opinions seem to be at variance as to who discovered the North Pole. Kindly explain."

The United States Government raised Robert E. Peary from the rank of Commander to that of Rear-Admiral as a reward for his efforts in discovering the North Pole. Dr. Cook claimed to have discovered the Pole, but the evidence he produced of having accomplished this has not been accepted by scientists.

"H. C. M.," Detroit, Mich.—"Is there any authority for the following—'our *todays* prices are as follows?' Should it not be—'Our prices today are as follows'?"

Both sentences are permissible, altho the first is rather an inelegant form. There is nothing absolutely wrong with the sentence, "Our to-day's prices are as follows," but the statement would read very much better as, "Our prices for to-day are as follows."

"J. B. McA.," Long Beach, Cal.—"Is it correct to say 'human people,' unless one means to distinguish human beings from the beings of other worlds, as divine beings?"

In our judgment the word *human* is redundant, as it is not necessary to the sense. *People* means *human beings*, and, therefore, does not need to be qualified by the adjective *human*. *Human beings*, on the other hand, is correct, as the word *being* does not expressly connote *humanity*, but applies to anything that has existence.

"C. J. C.," Red Bank, N. J.—"In an advertisement in a high-class trade-paper I read the following: 'Unlike most other coats made in a slipshod manner, our coats are made,' etc. Does not the word 'other' convey an unintended meaning?"

This sentence, even leaving out the word *other*, would still imply that "our coats" belong to the class of coats "made in a slipshod manner." The only thing to do would be to leave out "most other" and say "Unlike coats made in a slipshod manner, our coats," etc., or one might change the sentence slightly in form and say "Unlike most coats, which are made in slipshod manner, our coats," etc.

"B. B. C.," Oakland, Cal.—"Which is the correct pronunciation, *muni-cip'-al* or *mu'nic'-i-pal?*

The correct pronunciation is *mu-nic'i-pal.*

"H. B.," Bayonne, N. J.—"Has the King of England the power of demanding troops from Canada?"

As far as the LEXICOGRAPHER can discover, he has no such power. The system of enlistment in the British dominions is purely voluntary, and under the territorial system a certain number may be asked to volunteer for foreign service. So far the response to the call for volunteers has been very large, and it is hardly likely that the British Government will find it necessary to *demand* any troops from Canada.

Travel and Resort Directory

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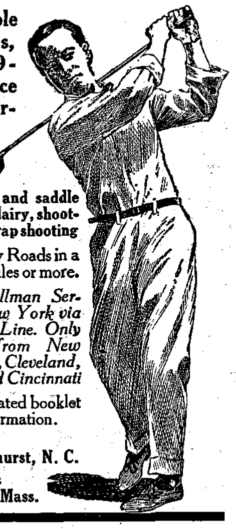

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